

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Second Series)

VOLUME XXXIV 1959

[August 31 to September 12, 1959/Bhadra 9 to 21, 1881 (Saka)]



EIGHTH SESSION, 1959/1881 (Saka)

(Vol. XXXIV contains Nos. 21—31)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Tuesday, 8th September, 1959/Bhadra
17, 1881 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[Mr. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Defect in Pile Foundations in Durgapur Steel Plant

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- *1216.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Sadhan Gupta:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy:
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya:
Shri Narayanankutty Memon
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Nagi Reddy:
Shrimati Masida Ahmed:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Asar:
Shrimati Ha Palchoudhuri:
Shri Nath Pal:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Viswanatha Reddy:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India had appointed recently a high-powered committee of engineers headed by Shri K. Subbaraman, former Chief Engineer of the ISI I.S.D.—1.

6836

Bhilai Steel Plant, to investigate into the matter of defective pile foundations which had been put at the Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir. A committee of engineers was appointed by the Hindustan Steel Ltd., I would also invite attention to the statement I made on the 10th August, 1959.

(b) The final report of the Committee is still awaited.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know how far these defects will affect the pace of progress?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The ISCON have confirmed that this has not affected the pace of work. The first battery of the coke oven has already been heated up more or less according to schedule and the first blast furnace is expected to go into production in November.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that one of the engineers, at the time of piling the foundations, brought to the notice of the Government by a separate note that the piling was very defective and that they must see that it was not done in that fashion? The hon. Minister may give us the reply by referring to the records that he is now having.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I can assure the hon. Member that there is nothing

in this record. But it is a fact that this defective piling was brought to our notice and it is as a result of that that all these remedial action has been taken and the ten years' guarantee has been given by ISCON. I cannot really recall to my mind as to how it came to my notice, whether on the note of somebody or otherwise.

Mr Speaker: Shri S. M. Banerjee

Pandit K. C. Sharma: What is this ten years' guarantee?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members must catch my eye. The hon. Minister need not answer the question put by an hon. Member unless I call the hon. Member.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: I am sorry.

Sardar Swaran Singh: The ISCON have stated with complete confidence that all the foundations of the project containing bore piles will be adequate for the purpose and that they will comply with every requirement of the contract. As an expression of their confidence, ISCON undertake to rectify at their own expense any damage to the works caused by the settlement of foundations containing bore piles for a period of ten years.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when this defect was actually brought to the notice of the Government and whether any explanation was asked for from the company and, if so, whether a reply was received? May I also know whether it is a fact?

Mr. Speaker: He can put only one question at a time.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will you please allow me to put it?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot allow a string of questions all together. I allow only one question; whichever he considers very important may be put.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when this defect was brought to the notice, and whether as a result of this, a huge amount which is due to ISCON

is not being paid to them and, if so, what is that amount?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The defect was brought to the notice of Hindustan Steel several months ago, but at the moment I do not think that there is any amount that has been withheld, in view of the guarantee and the rectifying measures that have already been taken by ISCON.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: May I know whether the company which was responsible for the defect is one of the constituents of ISCON?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is. That is why ISCON have rectified all the defects at their own cost and have also given the guarantee. They would not give that guarantee or undertake those expenses for rectification if they were not the constituents of ISCON.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether any change in the agreement has been made with ISCON and, if so, will a copy of the agreement be laid on the Table of the House?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The original agreement between ISCON and Government in which HSL is now represented on behalf of Government stands. It is the intention of HSL to stick to that contract. There will be some modifications and a formal agreement between HSL and ISCON will be executed giving effect to the ten years' guarantee.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the committee of engineers appointed by the Government have recommended a complete dismantling of the piles in certain sections of the plant and, if so, whether it has been brought to the notice of ISCON and what is their reaction to it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The first part is incorrect, the second part does not arise.

Shri Nagi Reddy: In view of the seriousness of the damage done, may I know whether the Government is

satisfied with the ten years' guarantee that has been given by ISCON?

Sardar Swaran Singh: In the first instance, the defect is there. But to say that serious damage has been caused is not a necessary corollary to the defect in the work. The HSL considers that ten years' guarantee is adequate.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that this defect was noticed only because some structure collapsed and our consultants to whom we pay crores of rupees could not notice it and, if so, what action has been taken against the consultants?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that the primary responsibility to ensure that the work executed by ISCON should be according to the specifications is that of the consultants, and the consultants cannot escape the responsibility that lies squarely on their shoulders to ensure proper supervision and to see that the work is executed according to the specifications. But in view of this guarantee given, it is too early to say as to whether any further action and, if so, what action is called for against the consultants.

Shri C K. Bhattacharya: Why is it that the bore piles in the smelting shop were not included in the original contract between the Government and ISCON and the work was entrusted to another contractor who had other work to do?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The piles were not in the original contract, because, in the initial stages, the bore data were not enough to call for an undertaking for piling. Later on, when detailed boring was undertaken, it was found that piling was necessary. There was no separate contract that was given to any firm, but one of the constituent firms of ISCON has also undertaken this piling work.

Shrimati Beneka Ray: The hon. Minister said that the consulting engineers acknowledge that they are

responsible. What explanation have they given and what action does Government propose to take on this?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I have already attempted to reply. It is a failure, and all failures need not be capable of correct explanation.

Mr. Speaker: These failures seem to be contagious!

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether any independent enquiry was conducted in order to satisfy that the remedial measures taken by ISCON are foolproof?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The independent enquiry is the one which I have already mentioned and which is contained in the reply also. We appointed a panel of five engineers. Their names are Shri K. Subbaraman, former Chief Engineer of the Bhilai Steel Project, Shri S. D. Kungur and Dr. K. L. Rao of the Central Water and Power Commission, Shri T. M. Malkani of the Calcutta Port Commissioners and Shri O. S. Murthy, Director, Railway Board. I would like to add that so far as the committee is concerned, this does not in any way absolve ISCON from their ultimate responsibility to do the work according to the specifications. This is an additional precaution that Government have taken to satisfy themselves that the remedial work that is undertaken is, by and large, all right. But merely because this committee of engineers is there, this does not absolve the contractors from their responsibility and it is for them really to hand over the work to us as completed according to the specifications.

Shri Tyagi: Is there any guarantee given by these consultants with regard to their responsibility mentioned by the hon. Minister and if so, is there any penalty clause in the agreement with them, whereby we can realise from them the losses which we may incur?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the liability arising out of any failure of

any duty is concerned, that is an inherent law and it can always be enforced irrespective of any penalty clause or not. So, if any case is made out that there has been a breach of contract or failure of duty, irrespective of any provision by way of penalty, that can always be enforced. It is not usual in consultancy agreements to include a penalty clause. Penalty clauses are included in the contractors' i.e. suppliers' contracts. It is very seldom included in the consultants' contracts.

Mr. Speaker: There are a number of hon. Members who are interested in this. I believe the hon. Minister made a statement regarding this at an earlier stage.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: He has already made a statement. If he has no objection, the report of the experts may be placed on the Table of the House, so that hon. Members may look into that. I leave it to the hon. Minister.

Sardar Swaran Singh: I will certainly consider that when the report is received, if there is no harm done to the interest of HSL. The point I would respectfully submit before the House is that the appointment of this committee is not intended to cover up any defects. The suppliers themselves are ultimately responsible to make good those defects. It will be my earnest endeavour to ensure that any remarks in the engineers' committee do not in any way dilute the responsibility of the contractors.

Shrimati Bannika Ray: When is the report expected to be received? How long will it take?

Sardar Swaran Singh: May be a month and a half.

Mr. Speaker: By the time we meet next.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether within the period of guarantee the full payment will be made or some

portion of it will be withheld as security?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The endeavour will be, the HSL will ensure that those who give the guarantee will have the necessary wherewithal to fulfil that guarantee. The rest is a matter of detail. This suggestion can be passed on to HSL, so that they might ensure that the guarantee is an effective guarantee and not a paper guarantee.

Shri Nagi Reddy: May I know whether any administrative steps have been taken to see that we will be able to know if any defects arise after this in the course of construction?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Yes; there will be a lot of people who will be in charge of the operation and if there is any defect, it will not remain unnoticed.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know evidently, when other persons who are the inspecting authorities now have not brought it to the notice of Government, is there a proposal to have a different set of people to inspect?

Sardar Swaran Singh: That is not necessary. In the first instance, after all, these defects do not remain unnoticed for long. The question put by the hon. Member was, what will be the arrangement to ensure that during the period of guarantee, if there are any defects, it would be noticed. If there are any defects those who are in operation would certainly notice them....

Shri Nagi Reddy: My question was not "during the period of guarantee". My question was, in view of the fact that such a serious defect had taken place once, whether Government have thought it fit to take any further administrative steps to see that such defects do not arise in future in the process of the construction of this plant.

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is quite correct. The implication has been before HSL and steps have been taken

to strengthen the organisation of consultants. We have already posted a number of Indian engineers in the consultants' organisation, so that the supervision is more effective.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The hon. Minister has stated that ISCON has undertaken remedial measures and given a ten-year guarantee. May I know the nature of these remedial measures, whether they are by way of replacing the smaller piles by piles of the requisite specifications and if not, whether the smaller piles can be adequately tested in the course of ten years?

Sardar Swaran Singh: One of the remedial measures that has been undertaken is what is technically called "under-pinning". Below the foundation, earth has been dug out and fresh reinforcement has been added. Technical people have given the advice that this under-pinning, although it is a fairly costly thing, strengthens very vitally the foundations. A number of other measures, even replacement in certain cases if necessary, will be taken. These are matters of detail, which are attended to by ISCON and I think the guarantee that they have given is something which should create confidence amongst everybody that the work will be executed after effecting the remedial measures.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the Minister has spoken about financial responsibility, may I know what is the percentage of work in terms of money, out of Rs 128 crores, that has been affected by these defective piles?

Sardar Swaran Singh: So far as the actual piles are concerned, I think the total work is between Rs 30 lakhs and Rs 50 lakhs; I forget the exact amount. It is very difficult to assess the financial implication which might flow from this defective work, because the foundations are vital and so, if the foundations fail, then something more serious can happen. But our hope is that it would not happen in view of the remedial measures that

have been taken. In view of the guarantee that has been given, we can think that we have safeguarded our interests adequately enough.

Qualifications of University Teachers

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*1217. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1563 on the 30th March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the draft regulations regarding qualifications of different categories of teachers in Indian Universities have since been adopted by the University Grants Commission; and

(b) if so, the action taken in implementation thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Regulations defining the qualifications of University teachers have been circulated by the Commission to all the Universities for information and guidance.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if these rules are meant only for information and guidance or they are meant for implementation by the universities?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: The University Grants Commission had already had some consultation with the universities and most of the universities have accepted these recommendations. So, I do not envisage any difficulty. When the UGC frame certain rules and regulations, though they are for guidance, it is expected that all the universities will accept them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: In what fundamental way are these regulations concerning qualifications different from those existing in the Indian Universities today?

Mr. Speaker: Are these regulations not available to the public?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I will place them on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; he may also place a copy in the library.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any university has introduced these regulations so far?

Mr. Speaker: He has said that they have been implemented.

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: Yes, Sir; they have accepted the recommendations.

Shri Tyagi: Do these regulations also envisage recognition of all these teachers in Indian universities as public servants, so that they may rise above party politics and devote themselves dispassionately to their duty of teaching?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: These regulations prescribe the minimum academic qualifications which university teachers should have. The UGC is concerned mainly with the maintenance of academic standards. Therefore, these regulations had to be framed.

Mr. Speaker: The UGC does not go into the question of their appointment, cadre or conditions of service. It is only concerned with the academic qualifications.

Shri Tyagi: Since Government are going to enforce these regulations regarding qualifications, etc., may I know if it is the policy of the Government to declare the teachers also as public servants?

Mr. Speaker: I am sorry; that does not arise out of this question.

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: In view of the fact that the academic qualifications required for the university teachers are prescribed by the regulations of each university, what is the University Grants Commission going to do when their recommendations come into conflict with the provisions of the regulations of the universities themselves?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: I have already told the House that before framing these regulations the University Grants Commission consulted the universities and most of the universities are in agreement with the regulations which they have framed. Now, if any particular university does not implement these recommendations, the only control which the University Grants Commission has is the control of the purse.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether there are still some universities which have not accepted the recommendations of the Sub-committee of the University Grants Commission? On a previous occasion we were informed that there were still some universities which have not accepted their recommendations. Are there some such universities still and, if so, what are they?

Dr. K. L. Shrimall: As far as I am aware, most of the universities have accepted the recommendations. If there are any universities which have not accepted them, as we have just written to the universities about these regulations, I should be able to answer this question later, if the hon. Member puts a separate question.

All India Martyrs Memorial

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*1218. { Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Shree Narayan Das:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 804 on the 14th November, 1958 and state:

(a) whether the form of All India Martyrs Memorial has since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) It is proposed that the central theme of the Memorial should signify the great and determined march of the people of India towards Independence led by Mahatma Gandhi and 10 or 11

unidentified persons representing men and women from different parts of India and different walks of life.

(b) Details as regards the form which the Memorial will finally take and the terms of the agreement are being worked out in consultation with the architect.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has decided upon the memorial to be built outside Red Fort, as was reported? If that is so, how much space is proposed to be made available for this purpose?

Shri Datar: The exact space I cannot say, but as I said on a former occasion the site in front of the Red Fort rampart facing Chandni Chowk has been finally selected for the putting up of the memorial.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has placed any time-limit within which the form and the details of the martyrs memorial will be made available to this House?

Shri Datar: It will take some time, because now the matter is with the architect. He is preparing a working model in plaster of Paris and then it will be executed. It will take some time.

Shri Radha Raman: May I know whether the Government has sanctioned or allocated a certain amount in order to complete the whole project and, if so, what is the amount?

Shri Datar: At present the estimate is that it will cost about Rs. 9 lakhs.

श्री मोक्षिण दास : जहाँ तक इस यादगार का सम्बन्ध है, यह केवल एक स्तम्भ, स्तूप या इसी तरह की कोई चीज होगी या कि इस का कोई उपयोग राष्ट्र निर्माण के काम में हो सके, ऐसी कोई योजना वहाँ स्थापित की जायेगी ?

Shri Datar: It will remind us of the great struggle that India put forth.

श्री जयस दत्त : इस प्रश्न पर विचार दो तीन वर्षों से विचार हो रहा है और अभी तक केवल आर्किटेक्ट को रिपोर्ट हो या पाई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस में देरी होने का क्या कारण है।

Shri Datar: It will take some time. Government have to consider a number of matters regarding the size, regarding the plans to prepare etc. The work is now under the W.H. & S. Ministry and they are trying to see it through as early as possible.

Shri Hem Barna: In view of the fact that in reply to an earlier question on the 24th November, about ten months ago, the Minister was pleased to say that the terms and conditions were being discussed with the architect and they will be finalised soon, why is it that simple discussion and finalisation of the terms and conditions with the architect have taken such a long time?

Shri Datar: They are being finalised. A number of matters have to be considered. Especially the decision regarding the type of memorial that we should have took a lot of time and ultimately this was the form that has been settled upon.

Shri Khimji: May I know the name of the architect to whom this has been entrusted?

Shri Datar: It will be entrusted to Shri P. C. Roy Choudhuri, Chairman of the Lalit Kala Akademi.

Indology Institute

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*1220. { **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hanada:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to establish the Indology Institute has been finalised;

(b) if so, where this Institute will be located;

(c) whether its plans and estimates have been prepared; and

(d) if so, the total estimated expenditure on the scheme?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Shri S. C. Samanta: Is it not a fact that, in anticipation of the establishment and opening of this Institute of Indology, universities and other all-India institutions were requested to select their candidates and to send their names to the Ministry? If so, how long will it take for the Institute to finalize the programme?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are two different questions. The first question is about the selection of a number of scholars. That is a continuous process and people are being sent abroad for studies in Indology. Regarding the second part the establishment of the Institute this will be taken up only when we have a sufficient number of scholars who can pursue research in different departments which we want to establish here.

Pandit K. C. Sharma: Will the hon. Minister consider the proposal that this Department of Indology should be affiliated to the Banaras Hindu University, instead of being a separate institution?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There are departments of Indology and indological studies almost in every University in India. Therefore, the question of affiliation to any one university does not arise. All universities feel that a central institute will be helpful to all of them.

श्री कस्तूर लाल : क्या गवर्नमेंट की कुछ ऐसी नीति लागू पड़ी है कि प्रत्येक नई संस्था को दिल्ली में ही केन्द्रित किया जाये वाहे वह इस के लिये उपयुक्त हो या न हो, क्या इस सम्बन्ध में विचार किया जायेगा

कि वह इन्डोलॉजी की संस्था किसी ऐसे स्थान पर खोली जाये, जैसे काको यादव, बहा पर नाराजोय संस्कृति का पुनर्जन केन्द्र हो?

Shri Humayun Kabir: The location has not been decided upon and, therefore, this question does not arise.

Shri A. C. Guha: May I know if the Minister meant that the final decision about this institution was waiting for the selection of teachers, or for the selection of students who would study indology?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There will be no question of students. It is a Central Institute of Indology for advanced study by research scholars.

Army Stud Farms

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*1221. { Shri Barman:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for equine breeding in the Army stud farms at Babugarh and Saharanpur has been finally approved by Government;

(b) if so, whether action has been taken to implement the scheme; and

(c) the amount spent, if any, to implement the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An expenditure of approximately Rs. 2.9 lakhs has been incurred during the current financial year up to 30th June, 1959.

Shri Barman: May I know to what extent the requirements of our cavalry corps are met from indigenous breeds and to what extent we have to import them from outside? Also, what is the foreign exchange involved in it?

Sardar Majithia: The total money spent on procurement of these animals

from 1948 to 1957, that is, during the course of nine years, has been Rs. 56,14,821, out of which the foreign imports have been worth Rs. 27,85,000

Shri Barman: We had been told at the Defence Exhibition here at Delhi that foreign mules have been brought to India for cross-breeding purposes so that we can have more hardy animals. How far has that scheme succeeded?

Sardar Majithia: It is true that we did start an experiment of producing hardy animals here and we have succeeded. So, we are going ahead with the scheme now.

Shri Subodh Hanada: May I know whether Government have any idea of achieving self-sufficiency in horses and mules?

Sardar Majithia: It is expected that we will achieve self-sufficiency by 1967.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Have Government no idea of utilising the stud farms already in existence, such as the century-old former Army Remount Depot in Salem District?

Sardar Majithia: That is what we used to do. We used to get these animals from indigenous sources. But we found that we still could not meet our requirements and so we had to import. That is the reason why this scheme has been taken up so that we may achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible.

Oil Exploration under Indo-Stanvac Agreement

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*1222. { **Shri Narayanankutty Menon**
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Subodh Hanada:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 503 on the 2nd March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made in the oil exploration

done under the Indo-Stanvac agreement in West Bengal; and

(b) what is the total expenditure involved since the exploration started?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) In West Bengal the Indo-Stanvac Petroleum Project has completed the drilling of 6 wells at the following places: Burdwan, Galsi, Jalangi, Debagram, Bolpur and Ranaghat. The seventh well near Memari is in progress and a depth of 12030 ft was reached on the 27th August, 1959. The first six wells have proved dry and the 7th well is yet to be tested.

(b) The total expenditure involved since the 1st January, 1954 upto the end of June, 1959 is Rs. 6,28,33,187.

Mr. Speaker: Did the hon. Parliamentary Secretary say that all the six wells were dry?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Six of the wells were dry.

Shri Tyagi: How many are wet?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already said that the seventh well near Memari is in progress. It has not yet been tested.

Mr. Speaker: There are only seven wells which have been dug?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Yes, Sir. The seventh well is in progress. We are digging that. We have already dug six and out of them all the six wells have proved dry.

Mr. Speaker: The seventh well is yet to be tested?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Yes, Sir.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is a fact that the Standard Vacuum authorities are transferring the entire available data obtained during the course of the protracted drilling in India under the Indo-Stanvac agreement and that this

data is not made available to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Government, as the House is no doubt aware, is a partner in this project to the tune of one-fourth and three-fourths of the money is being found by the Standard-Vacuum Oil Company. Standard Vacuum Oil Company being partners are fully entitled to send the data to their head office because their geological examination office and their organisation to interpret the data is located in New York. Therefore we should not read anything immoral or sinister in this.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member only wanted to know whether this data is exclusively sent away to America and is not made available to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

Shri Naushir Bharmacha: Can we get a carbon copy of it?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Perhaps the hon. Member does not know that there are not carbon copies of each and everything in this world. There are some things which elude a carbon copy. For instance, there cannot be a carbon copy of what the hon. Member says. But the point is that so far as technical data is concerned, whatever data we want there is no denial of it. But the fact is there that six wells have been drilled and they are dry. We have not succeeded in it. The Stanvac people have not succeeded in this.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the fact that the seventh well which has been bored has proved to be dry, may I know whether Government has taken any decision to review the entire progress of the work conducted under the Indo-Stanvac Agreement?

Sardar Swaran Singh: There is nothing to review. The fact is that they drilled six wells and all of them are dry. This is what most of the oil

companies are saying that it is a highly risky thing and requires a lot of expenditure. There are failures. This is a part of that failure. The only redeeming feature is that the Government is partner only to the tune of one-fourth. Three-fourths is borne by the Company.

Shri Tyagi: What has happened to the well in Cambay which was widely advertised as that the oil was oozing out and gas was just gushing out? Has that also gone dry or is oil still coming out of that well?

Sardar Swaran Singh: The present question relates to the Indo-Stanvac project which is located in West Bengal. From West Bengal to Cambay there is a distance of about 1,500 miles. So, what is dry in West Bengal need not be dry in Cambay which is at a distance of about 1,500 miles. From that well oil has already been found. As my hon. colleague, Shri K. D. Malaviya, has mentioned on occasions more than one, it will require some more testing to say whether oil is available in commercial quantity at Cambay or not.

Shri Tyagi: So I take it that wells in the west are not dry, that all the wells have not gone dry and that there are some wells which are still wet?

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Member must follow the question. This relates to sinking of oil wells in West Bengal. They are all dry so far. The seventh is under experiment. We have to wait and see as to what will happen. The hon. Member is going away from the east coast to the west coast.

Sardar Swaran Singh: If I may be permitted to add, even in the east really the drilling is highly successful because Assam is east of West Bengal and there are very rich oil wells in Assam.

Shri A. C. Guha: What is the period for which the Indo-Stanvac agreement will continue? May I know whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission will itself undertake the work

of exploration of oil in West Bengal at any time?

Sardar Swaran Singh: I do not know because so far as Government's liability is concerned—I am speaking from memory—I think it is limited to Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 2.5 crores.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Not Rs. 2 crores.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Rs. 2.5 crores.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: Read the agreement once again.

Sardar Swaran Singh: Shri Narayanankutty Menon takes special interest in oil. If he has read it I will accept his figure. The point I am trying to urge is that in this project, in which Government is a partner to the tune of one-fourth, Government's responsibility is limited and a figure has been indicated which is either Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 2.5 crores. So, if the total expenditure exceeds Rs. 10 crores then Government will not be spending anything by way of its contribution. So far as suggestions that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission may try this area are concerned, if they had attempted this area earlier perhaps I can understand, but I do not suppose that the suggestion of the hon. Member that the Oil and Natural Gas Commission should concentrate on an area which is more or less found to be dry is worth it.

Shri Vidaya Charan Shukla: May I know if parties other than Standard Vacuum Oil Company have indicated their interest in oil exploration work in India and, if so, whether they have resisted from doing so because petroleum concession rules have not yet been finalised which are pending finalisation for a long time?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is true that the finalisation of the petroleum concession rules has taken some time. But rules or no rules if there is a party and the terms that they offer are acceptable to us or are in national interest we can always consider that and enter into an agreement.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: May I know whether it is not a fact that the results obtained so far by the drilling of the seven wells are completely contrary to the prospecting report submitted by the Stanvac experts before the agreement was signed by the Government of India?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is much too technical a question for me to reply. I will like to check it up and if a separate question is tabled I will collect the data.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member only wants to know whether they created an expectation that there is sufficient oil there. It is not that a man will undertake drilling anywhere. Something *prima facie* must be there.

Sardar Swaran Singh: *Prima facie* no party would spend Rs. 6 crores if it did not expect to find oil. So, the expectation is belied. That is the most obvious thing that has developed out of that. But, whether the prospecting in each detail gave some data which has or has not been confirmed by drilling is much too technical and detailed a question.

Shri A. C. Guha: Is it not true that in the preliminary prospecting West Bengal was considered to be containing oil? How then the hon. Minister can say that West Bengal is to be abandoned and is not to be undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Unfortunately drilling does not prove that initial optimism.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Under this financial collaboration with Stanvac, are our engineers associated with these drilling operations in West Bengal?

Sardar Swaran Singh: No, Sir. They are not associated with them. Such of our Engineers who want to have any training, they can be attached to them. But, so far as association in actual operations or drilling is concerned, there is no such association.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

Shri Narayanankutty Memon: One question, Sir, arising out of this.

Mr. Speaker: A number of questions have been allowed.

Delhi Fire Service

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*1223. { Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi fire service is short of men and equipment, and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to overcome the shortage?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes

(b) The Government of India have agreed to render financial assistance upto Rs 58 lakhs to the Delhi Municipal Corporation for the implementation of the scheme designed for the improvement and expansion of Delhi Fire Service. The scheme envisages inter alia the setting up of 7 new fire stations in different parts of the city of Delhi.

Shri A. M. Tariq: As Delhi is expanding and a number of colonies have come into existence in Delhi and New Delhi, and most of these colonies are far away from the Central Fire Service Station, is there any proposal before the Government to have small Fire service station for these colonies?

Shri Datar: We are having seven Fire service stations at present. Seven more will be added. At present, we have 24 pumping units. They would be raised to 67.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether any amount has been given so far for implementation of the proposal?

Shri Datar: Last year some amount has been given. This year, about Rs 25 lakhs will be given.

Japanese Credit Institution

*1224. Shri Keshava: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) what are the recommendations of the team of bank officials which recently visited Japan to study the methods of Japanese credit institutions in the field of industrial financing, and

(b) how many of their recommendations have been accepted?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) No formal recommendations have been made by the team of officials drawn from certain commercial banks and State Financial Corporations, which visited Japan towards the end of 1958.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Keshava: May I know if the team has submitted a report to the Government and if that report could be placed on the Table of the House?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: As I said, no formal recommendations have been made, and there is no question of report being presented to the Government. Certainly, the Reserve Bank has taken up the whole question and it is studying the whole question of industrial finance.

Mr. Speaker: No report has yet been submitted. Next question.

Purchase of Ship

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*1225. { Shri Morarka:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one Mr Jack Collett who is alleged to have received £10,000 for himself and another man by pretending that he had influenced an Indian Government

deal for a ship costing £2,40,000 is now facing a trial in a criminal court in London; and

(b) if so, what are full facts of the case?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) The Scotland Yard, London on information received by them conducted enquiries in respect of the allegation that one Mr. Jack Collett obtained payment of £10,000 by cheque on false pretences. It is understood that on completion of the enquiries Mr. Jack Collett was prosecuted for an offence under Section 32 of the Larceny Act, 1916, and that Mr. Jack Collett has been acquitted as the Jury gave a verdict of "not guilty".

(b) In July, 1956, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India purchased a ship named "El Halal" now re-named "M.V. Nicobar" from Messrs. Halal Shipping Co. Ltd., London. When negotiations were proceeding through I.S.D., London, it would appear that Mr. Jack Collett pushed himself in on the pretence that he was in a position to achieve success in the negotiations. On this pretence Mr. Jack Collett appears to have induced the Ship owners to part with £10,000 for payment to one Shri Joginder Singh of 14, Moti Mahal, Bombay and Shri V. N. Rajan, 21-Queensway, New Delhi. Both the persons named turned out to be fictitious persons.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that this ship was offered to us for £2,25,000 and we actually got it for £2,40,000?

Shri Datar: Government were carrying on some talks about this. It is true that on an earlier occasion it had been offered. But, subsequently, they refused to sell it short of this amount £2,40,000.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply objected to this method of purchase and they insisted that open tenders should be invited?

Shri Datar: No, Sir. It was not possible to obtain open tenders. The matter had to be fully considered both here and in Bombay and London and the negotiations were carried on through the usual channels.

Mr. Speaker: How is the Home Ministry responsible?

Shri Datar: Because it is for the Andamans.

Shri Morarka: Is it not a fact that the experts who were consulted in this matter advised against the suitability of this ship for this particular route and even against that advice, the ship was purchased?

Shri Datar: No, Sir. We have different sets of advisers. One set of advisers complained. Then we had the matter fully investigated by advisers both in India and in London. After they gave their final opinion that this was a good ship, we went in for it.

Shri Narayanankutty Menon: In view of the fact that this company easily gave £10,000 to a man who pretended to influence the Government of India, may I know whether the Government have verified afterwards whether the price paid was a fair one?

Shri Datar: Government did look into this matter because there was something suspicious about the payment of the large amount of commission. Therefore the Government looked into this matter. As a result of the Government's enquiry, about £3,000 have been refunded to the Government of India.

Shri C. D. Pande: What was the channel for purchasing this ship? Why were not orders placed through the Stores Purchase Department?

Shri Datar: It was done in consultation with the London office of the D.G., S. & D. They were in the picture. The London High Commissioner's office was in the picture. After satisfying ourselves that this was a ship which was needed, we

waited for two years and then only we purchased this.

Shri Morarka: May I know whether the Government has ultimately discovered who got these £10,000, and whether it is not a fact that the Government asked the Special Police Establishment not to proceed further with the enquiry about the person in London?

Shri Datar: Government did make enquiries through the S.P.E. But, when the persons are fictitious, how can they be found out?

Shri Tyagi: How old is the ship?

Shri Datar: I am not aware.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether the ship that has been purchased in this deal is giving good service?

Shri Datar: It is my information that it has been giving good service.

Tagore Birthday Centenary

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- *1226. { **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
 Shri D. C. Sharma:
 Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 627 on the 25th February, 1959 and state the further progress made in regard to publication of works of Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore on the occasion of his birth-day centenary celebrations?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The present position is as follows:

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| (i) 21 short stories | } Translation work is continuing. |
| (ii) 101 poems | |
| (iii) two novels | |
| (iv) six Dramas | |
| (v) 500 songs (Panchshati). | Under publication. |
| (vi) Essays | } Selections are being made. |
| (vii) Letters | |

Shri Muhammed Elias: May I know how many works of Rabindranath Tagore are being translated outside India such as the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and whether any help is ought to translate these works in their own languages?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Rabindranath Tagore's works have been translated in many languages of the world and over many years. I do not have detailed information about any particular country.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : सभी माननीय मंत्री जो ने बताया है कि उनके ५०० गीत भी प्रकाशित होंगे । उनके अन्य नाटक, उपन्यास और कहानियों के भी अनुवाद हो रहे हैं । क्या उनके गीतों का भी अनुवाद कराने की व्यवस्था हो रही है और अगर हो रही है तो क्या उनका पद्यात्मक अनुवाद हो रहा है और अगर हो रहा है तो किन भाषाओं में हो रहा है ?

Shri Humayun Kabir: As I have submitted, other works are being translated. About songs, 50 songs were translated. Now, there is some doubt whether there should be further translation of the songs.

सेठ गोविन्द दास : गीतों के बारे में मैंने इसलिए पूछा है कि उनके कई गीतों के कई भाषाओं में कवियों ने भी अब तक अनुवाद किये हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसका कोई प्रयत्न हो रहा है कि ऐसे अवसर पर उनके और गीतों का भी भिन्न भिन्न भाषाओं में अनुवाद कराया जाए ?

श्री हुमायूँ कबिर : कुछ गीतों का अनुवाद किया गया या हिन्दी में जिन की संख्या कोई ५० है । औरों के बारे में भी देखा जाएगा । अगर दूसरी भाषाओं के अच्छे अनुवादक मिलें तो उसकी भी हम सोचा करेंगे । लेकिन दिककत यह है कि ठीक ठीक अनुवाद करना बड़ा मुश्किल है ।

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know who is entrusted with the work in

connection with the Lectures of Tagore?

Shri Humayun Kabir: Different people were asked to assist in the preparation and selection of these different volumes.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether the proposal to invite foreigners to contribute to the Centenary volume to be produced in collaboration with the UNESCO has been implemented and if so, who are those foreign writers whose contributions have been invited?

Shri Humayun Kabir: There is no question of its having been implemented, because the volume will come out in 1961. We have drawn up a tentative list of writers to be approached. Work is proceeding in that direction.

Shri Hem Barua: Who are the foreign writers?

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know who are the foreign writers?

Shri Humayun Kabir: For Tagore and Rural reconstruction, we have decided to invite L. Elmhirst, Dr. Arnold Blake for Tagore in Western music, Father Fallon for 'Tagore in the West', for certain contributory articles not dealing with Tagore specifically, Dr. Stella Kramrich.

**Amounts due from Kanpur
Mill-owners**

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*1223. { **Shri Jaipal Singh:**
 Shri Bhanj Deo:
 Shri M. B. Thakore.

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that an amount of about Rs 10 crores is due from the industrialists and millowners in Kanpur on Government account, and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to recover this amount due to Government?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): (a) The total amount of income-tax, Gift-tax and Wealth-tax outstanding against the industrialists and mill-owners (including companies) of Kanpur was Rs 4 80 crores as on 1st April, 1959.

(b) Steps as provided in the Indian Income-tax, Gift-tax and Wealth-tax Acts are being taken to recover the outstanding arrears.

Shri Bhanj Deo. Are there any dues on the electricity account also? Does this amount include electricity charges also?

Mr. Speaker: Electricity charge is not a public charge.

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai). That is due to the States.

Shri M. B. Thakore: May I know the names of the industrialists and the amount due from them to Government?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Section 54 of the Act does not permit such disclosure, so, the information relating to individual assessments cannot be furnished.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since this is a very big amount, may I know from which period it is pending, what efforts have been made so far to recover this amount, and the amount which has been recovered so far?

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: Under the Act, there are various powers which have been given to the income-tax authorities to proceed in the matter, so far as the recovery is concerned, we have taken action under all those provisions, and we are proceeding accordingly. We have also asked, and made arrangements with the UP Government for the appointment of several revenue officers exclusively for this work.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member wants to know for how long this sum of arrears of Rs 4 80 crores has been pending.

Shri Morarji Desai: More than half of this is pending writs and appeals. Therefore, that cannot be called as pending; on that ground it cannot be said that they are not being recovered.

Mr. Speaker: For how long has the amount been due?

Shri Morarji Desai: That information is not available with me just at present.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Some time ago, we were told that Government were considering the question of amending the Income-tax Act, to provide for the disclosure of the names of the defaulters? May I know what the position is?

Shri Morarji Desai: That is under consideration.

Shri Tangamani: May I know whether this sum of arrears of Rs 480 crores includes the contribution to the provident fund which has to be made by these industrialists?

Shri Morarji Desai: I cannot say that.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: No, the original question covers only wealth-tax, income-tax and gift-tax.

Mr. Speaker: Only taxes are covered, not the provident fund.

Shri Tangamani: That is due to the Government account. But there is the provident fund.

Mr. Speaker: That may be so. But the hon. Minister has said, 'no'. The Minister in chief has said that he wants notice, and the Deputy Minister has said, 'no'.

Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha: May I make a submission? The information given concerns only what is asked for in the main question.

Shri Tangamani: On the previous occasion also.

Mr. Speaker: Let us not go into that question now.

Opium Smuggling

*1269. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there has been an increase in smuggling in opium between West Pakistan and India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to stop it?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shri B. R. Bhagat): (a) As far as Government are aware, there has been a diminution rather than increase, in the volume of opium smuggling between West Pakistan and India after 1957.

(b) Does not arise.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether a large number of persons have been arrested during the last three months on the Punjab border for opium smuggling?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: So far as my information goes, in this year, that is, up to 15th July, 1959 there have been no cases of opium smuggling on this border.

Shri Tyagi: May I know which of the two countries consumes more opium, India or Pakistan?

Shri B. R. Bhagat: The main question relates to smuggling and not to consumption.

श्री सरजू बाई : क्या इस बात की सूचना सरकार को है कि अमी गाजीपुर फौजदारी से जो ६ मन अफीम बंदी गई वो वह वेस्ट पाकिस्तान जा रही थी ?

श्री ब० रा० भगत : माननीय सदस्य ने यह सूचना दे दी है तो अब हमें यह मासूम हो गई है ।

श्री लक्ष्म देव : क्या मैं जान सकता हूँ कि जब अफीम की बेनी बन्द हो गई है तो यह अफीम अमी कहां से है ?

की व० रा० जलत ऐसी बात नहीं है कि यह बन्द है, अफीम को काबू चल रही है ।

Service Co-operatives in Cantonments

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*1230. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhury:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that his Ministry proposes to form service co-operatives within the cantonment areas in the country;

(b) whether any scheme has been prepared in this connection, and

(c) if so, the brief details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Defence themselves do not propose to form Service Co-operatives in Cantonments Co-operatives are however being encouraged. In this connection a proposal is under consideration.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta. May I know whether there are any proposals under consideration to give agricultural land which is lying vacant in the cantonment areas to these co-operative societies?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon). The cantonment areas are under the jurisdiction of the cantonment boards, and if they are surplus temporarily they would be so leased out to the co-operative societies by the cantonment boards.

Shri M. R. Krishna: May I know whether the lands which have been distributed to the ex-servicemen in Secunderabad will now be entrusted to agricultural co-operative societies?

Sardar Majithia: I require notice to answer that question.

Shri Bhakt Darshan: May I know in how many cantonments such service co-operatives have been formed so far, and how many are proposed to be formed during this financial year?

221 LSD-2.

Sardar Majithia: There is only one service co-operative which has been formed, and that is in Agra.

Low Grade Coal

*1231. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large stocks of low grade coal are lying at Colliery Depots, and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to use this low grade coal and clear it from the depots?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) and (b) The pithead stocks of low grade coal on the 1st July, 1959 were about 19 million tons against 2047 million tons on the 1st July, 1958. Considering the overall raisings and despatches and the availability of transport these stocks cannot be regarded as large. During the slack season for transport from July to October, 1959 despatches would improve further.

Shri Panigrahi: In view of the shortage of high grade coals, may I know whether Government propose to conserve high grade coals and facilitate consumption of low grade coals? May I know the present policy of Government to facilitate the export or the transport of all low grade coals which are now lying at the pit-heads?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I have already stated that the pit-head accumulation is not large in comparison with what was there last year. Our policy is to have the largest off-take of the low grade coal, but that depends upon the private parties finding out markets.

Shri Panigrahi: May I know whether Government are aware that because of this accumulation of low grade coals in the pit-heads, the production of coal in the mining area is also suffering and going down?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Regarding the first part of the question, I do not agree, because, as I have already stated, this time, there is no abnormal accumulation at the pit-heads.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: May I know in how many places washeries will be established for grading the low grade coals?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: I do not think any washery is going to be established for grading the low grade coals.

Sardar A. S. Saigal: Is there any proposal to have a washery at Korba?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Washery at Korba? I do not think that at present there is any proposal except Russian.

Kargali Coal Washery

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*1232. { **Shri R. C. Majhi:**
 { **Shri Subodh Hansda:**

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of washed coal supplied to Hindustan Steel (Private) Limited from the Kargali Coal Washery since its establishment;

(b) whether this washery is working according to schedule; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): (a) Between the 1st November, 1958, when the Washery went into production, and the 31st August, 1959, 4,21,977 tons of washed coal were supplied to the Hindustan Steel Ltd.

(b) The entire requirements of Hindustan Steel Limited have been supplied according to their schedule.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri R. C. Majhi: May I know the total requirements of the Hindustan Steel (Private) Ltd. of washed coal?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: The total requirement, as indicated at present, is approximately 66,000 tons per month.

Shri Subodh Hansda: May I know whether the Washery has been taken over from the Japanese firm of consultants?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: Not yet.

Shri Subodh Hansda: What is the reason for its not being taken over by Government?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: It was already indicated in the contract that unless the trial tests were over, it would not be taken over. The trial tests are now going on and after they are over, the National Coal Development Corporation will take it over.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: May I know whether it is a fact that at one stage the Washery stopped all of a sudden as a result of which it could not function for two or three days, until the Japanese people came to effect repairs?

Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha: There might have been some initial difficulties and trouble, which is most common in the case of other washeries also.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know when this Washery will attain its rated capacity of 500 tons per hour?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): It is hoped that the rated capacity would be achieved.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When?

Sardar Swaran Singh: It is very difficult for me to say. We won't take it over unless it has gone through the trial tests. I do not want to give it a good chit unless we are satisfied that it is giving performance according to specifications, and that is dependent upon successful performance of the tests. Only thereafter we will take it over. So I do not want to

by anything one way or the other unless it successfully passes through the trial tests.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: When will the trial tests be completed?

Sardar Swaran Singh: Unless it works according to the specifications which are contained in the agreement, it will remain on trial and we will not take it over.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: How long will it take?

Sardar Swaran Singh: As soon as it performs according to specifications, the N.C.D.C. will be glad to take it over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Ordnance Factory at Bhandara

*1219. **Shri Rajendra Singh:** Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether the matter of establishing an Ordnance Factory at Bhandara has received final consideration; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Raghuramalah): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal to establish an Ordnance Factory at Bhandara has been approved by Government.

Gold Smuggling

*1227. **Shri Damani:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how far the issue of special notes for the Persian Gulf areas to replace the present currency there has been effective in checking smuggling of gold into India?

The Deputy Minister of Finance (Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha): It is too early yet to say how far the issue of special notes in the Persian Gulf area has been effective in checking smuggling of gold into India. Such indirect evidence as is available, such as the continued tight supply position

in the ready market in gold and the marked firmness of gold prices in the midst of the slack season, suggests that the new measure is having some effect in the desired direction.

Botanical Survey of India Offices in Assam

*1233. **Shrimati Manjula Devi:** Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new offices under the Botanical Survey of India and the Department of Anthropology established in Assam on experimental basis are proposed to be made permanent;

(b) whether Government propose to sanction necessary finances for the acquisition of properties for these establishment, and

(c) if so, when?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): (a) If the reference is to the Eastern Regional Circle of the Botanical Survey of India and the Assam Station of the Department of Anthropology, the answer is that they are at present temporary and no final decision about them has yet been taken.

(b) and (c) They are at present housed in rented buildings, but it is proposed to spend about Rs 90,000 for the acquisition of a building for the Circle of the Botanical Survey. There is no proposal at present to acquire any property for the station of the Department of Anthropology.

महिला छात्रा सैनिक

*१२३४. श्री भक्त वर्त्मन : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि प्लाइट लेफ्टीनेंट कुमारी गोता चदा भारत की पहली महिला पैरा-ड्रपर (छात्रा सैनिक) हैं, और

(ख) भविष्य में और अधिक महिलाओं को प्रतिरक्षा कार्य की इस विशेष

बाल। में प्रशिक्षित करने के लिये क्या कार्यक्रम स्वीकार किया गया है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपसंघी (सरदार मजीदिया) :
(क) जी हा ।

(ख) प्रशिक्षण का कार्यक्रम सेना और वायुसेना द्वारा निर्धारित किया जाता है । प्रशिक्षण के लिए आने वालियों को सख्या प्रशिक्षण पाई वालिण्टीयरी पर निर्भर है ।

Translation of the Vedas in Hindi

*1235. **Shri Assar:** Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to translate the Vedas in Hindi and English;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the progress made so far?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) to (c) The Government of India have no such proposal of their own but a certain voluntary organisation has submitted a scheme to the Ministry of Education for translation of Vedas and has requested for financial assistance from the Government for this scheme. The request of the organisation is under examination.

Naga National Flag

*1236. { **Shri P. C. Borooah**
Shri Assar:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Naga hostiles hoisted Naga National Flags on the office building of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Tamenglong Sub-Division and also the High School building in Tamenglong headquarters on the last Independence Day, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) No. A flag

With the words "Naga Independence Day" written on it was found outside the fencing of the compound of the office of the Sub-Divisional Officer, Tamenglong in the early hours of the morning of the 14th August, 1959. The Police have registered a case and are investigating the matter. On the morning of the 15th August, 1959, the Headmaster of the Tamenglong High School found that the National flag kept in his office room had been torn. A student of the School confessed that he and another student had torn the flag. They are being prosecuted.

Infiltration of Pakistanis into Assam

*1237. **Shri Basumatari:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the infiltration of persons without passports from East Pakistan in the State of Assam has increased in recent months, and

(b) if so, the steps taken so far for the return of those whose period of stay has expired and those who entered without passport and also to stop the entry into Assam of persons without passports from East Pakistan?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

जीवन बीमा निगम

*१२३८ { **श्री कुशबन्त राय :**
श्री प्र० च० बरुआ :
श्री से० च० मेहता :
श्री प्र० नं० देव :

क्या बिस्स मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जीवन बीमा निगम ने मकान बनाने के लिये ऋण देने का निश्चय किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस योजना को
रुब रेखा क्या है ?

बिना उपमन्त्री (बीजारी तारकेश्वरी
लिख्वा) (क) जो, नहीं ।

(ख) यह सवाल पैदा नहीं होता ।

Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel Abroad

*1239. { Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a
sizable proportion of India's scientific
and technical personnel is still out of
the country, as reported in the
Statesman of the 26th August, 1959,

(b) if so, whether any survey was
made in this matter by any authorized
body or Government Department,

(c) if the reply to part (b) above
be in the affirmative, what is the
correct position, and

(d) how many of them are Gov-
ernment stipendees?

The Minister of State in the Minis-
try of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)
Out of about 2,800 Indian scientists
and technologists abroad enrolled in
the National Register till June this
year, 1950 were still abroad including
945 students and 1,005 persons employ-
ed whole-time. A large number in
the latter category consists of persons
who have joined reputed concerns for
practical training

(b) Since August, 1957, arrange-
ments have been made for enrolment
of Indian scientific and technical per-
sonnel abroad in a special section of
the National Register

(c) Does not arise

(d) 372.

Increase in Election Expenses

*1240. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy

Will the Minister of Law be pleased
to refer to the reply given to Starred
Question No 1544 on the 30th March,
1959 and state

(a) whether the discussions on the
measures to be adopted to check
increase in election expenses have been
concluded,

(b) if so, details of the suggestions
made by different experts, and

(c) at what stage is this question?

The Deputy Minister of Law (Shri
Hajarnavis) (a) to (c) Final replies
have not been received from some of
the political parties and hence the
Election Commission has not been able
to formulate proposals for reduction
of election expenditure. A statement
containing the suggestions of the poli-
tical parties is laid on the Table
of the House [See Appendix IV,
annexure No 21]

Drilling Rigs from Rumania

*1241 { Shri Subodh Hansda.
Shri S. C. Samanta.

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines
and Fuel be pleased to state

(a) whether additional drilling rigs
with accessories for oil drilling have
been received by the Government
from Rumania within the stipulated
time, and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in
receiving the articles?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and
Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) No,
Sir

(b) The delay was due to some
improvements which had to be made
to some parts of the machinery to suit
Indian conditions

Oil Drilling in Jawalamukhi

*1242. { Shri P. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Sarja Pandey

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 356 on the 17th February, 1959 and state

(a) the further progress made in the drilling for oil in Jawalamukhi,

(b) the depth to which drilling has been undertaken so far,

(c) the results achieved,

(d) whether any further assessment of the natural gas found in the areas has since been made,

(e) what further programme has been drawn for drilling more wells in the area to assess the natural gas and oil potential,

(f) what steps have been taken to exploit the natural gas for commercial purposes, and

(g) the total expenditure incurred on the project so far?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh) (a) and (b) Jawalamukhi test well No 1 is being prepared for testing after drilling it to a depth of 3087.4 metres. The structural holes 2, 3 and 4 have been completed after drilling to a depth of 858, 1007 and 1048 metres respectively. The structural hole No 5 was drilled upto a depth of 301 metres on 20th August, 1959.

(c) No hydro-carbon/oil and/or gas was met with in structural holes No 2-4 which were tested.

(d) Not yet.

(e) Two locations for deep wells have been pin-pointed. Drilling at one of these locations will be undertaken on completion of testing of deep well No 1.

(f) As adequate reserves of natural gas have not yet been proved it is too

early to take any steps in connection with exploitation of natural gas.

(g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Holiday Homes for Children

*1243. { Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Jagdish Awasthi:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 142 on the 12th February, 1959 and state

(a) whether the scheme for having holiday homes for children has since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether the ex-rulers have been approached to donate some of their houses in hill-stations for this purpose, and

(d) if so, with what result?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV annexure No 22].

(c) and (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Balance-Sheet of Oil Companies

*1244. { Shri Narayanankutty
Menon:
Shri Punnose:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Vajpayee:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to lay a statement showing

(a) whether the balance-sheets and profit and loss accounts of the Petroleum Distributors' companies and

refining companies for the years 1957-58 and 1958-59 have been received by Government;

(b) if so, what are the profits made and dividends declared by each Company during 1957-58 and 1958-59; and

(c) what is the total remittance made by each company overseas during 1957-58 and 1958-59?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A statement giving the up-to-date position is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No 23]

The Companies maintain their accounts by the calendar year and, under the law, have to submit these documents to the Registrar of Companies within nine months of the expiry of the year concerned. Therefore, in respect of the year 1958, the companies who have not filed these documents yet with the Registrar, have time till end of September to do so

(b) and (c) Two statements giving the available information are also laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV annexure No 23]

L.I.C. Premium for Air Force Trainees

*1245. Shri Bagnath Singh: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that L.I.C. demand high rate of premium for airforce trainees and officers for their insurance, and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Defence (Sardar Majithia): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 24]

Dolomite Brick Factory

*1246. Shri Panigrahi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state,

(a) whether a new factory for producing bricks from dolomite has been set up at Rourkela; and

(b) whether this is a part of the Rourkela Steel Factory or whether it has been set up by a separate concern?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This is a part of the Rourkela Plant.

लडौर छावनी में मकान

*१२४७. श्री जगत रॉय : क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लडौर छावनी में खाली पड़े मकानों को प्रयोग में लाने के लिये एक योजना तैयार कर ली गई है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस का व्योरा क्या है,

(ग) कब तक उन मकानों के प्रयोग में लाये जाने की संभावना है ?

प्रतिरक्षा उपमंत्री (श्री रघुनाथ) :

(क) जो हा, प्रगतिशीलता से ।

(ख) प्रतिरक्षा अनुसंधान प्रयोगशाला (डिफेंस रिसर्च लेबोरेटरी) और उसके सेबिबर्न की रहाइस के लिए, उनका उपयोग करके ।

(ग) अनुमान है कि १६६० के अन्दर तक सभी इमारतों को, प्रगतिशीलता से, अधिकार में ले लिया जायेगा ।

Separation of Police Cadre of Punjab and Delhi

*1248. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are some difficulties in the separation of Punjab and Delhi Police cadre; and

(b) if so, how many officers of Punjab have opted for Delhi Police Cadre?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Assistant Sub-Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors who were recruited in Delhi on the Joint Delhi-Punjab Cadre will be retained in Delhi. 48 Inspectors of the joint cadre have given options to join the Delhi Police when the Joint Cadre is separated.

Expenditure on Steel Plants

*1249. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have prepared comprehensive statement showing the estimates of all items of expenditure connected with the three steel projects; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the same will be laid on the Table?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Estimates of various items of expenditure connected with the three steel projects are being reviewed by the Hindustan Steel Limited.

(b) Does not arise at present.

Jet Engine Research Centre

*1250. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1664 on the 10th March, 1959, and state the latest position with regard to the execution of the scheme of opening of a research centre for

the development of jet engines in co-ordination with the Ministry of Defence and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research?

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): The Gas Turbine Research Centre at Kanpur was formally opened on the 3rd May, 1959. The design of a gas turbine engine has been undertaken as an educational project. Other research studies include jet assisted take off and design of pulse jet engines. The recruitment of staff is in progress.

Coal Shipments

*1251. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the fall in coal shipments is continuing since last four months in comparison to the corresponding period during last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) There has been a slight fall of about 16,000 tons in total coal shipment during the four months, April to July, 1959 as compared to the corresponding period of 1958.

(b) This is because of a fall in the quantity moved to Pakistan.

Central Sand Stowing Schemes

*1252. { Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plans have been drawn up by the Coal Board for Central Sand Stowing Schemes for the Jharia and Raniganj Collieries;

(b) whether they have been approved by the Government; and

(c) when they are expected to be implemented?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes

(b) As an essential preliminary step, Government have sanctioned the necessary surveys and the preparation of detailed project reports, including tender specifications for the requisite plant and machinery, at a cost not exceeding Rs 150 lakhs. The work is to be entrusted by the Coal Board to a firm chosen by it on the result of competitive tenders. The question of according approval to the schemes themselves will be taken up on receipt of the detailed project reports.

(c) Does not arise

Retired Government Servants in Private Business

2326. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 806 on the 2nd March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding Government Servants in private business concerns after their retirement has been collected, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri B. N. Datar)

(a) and (b) Yes. A copy of the statement which contains the necessary information is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV annexure No 25]

Prisoners in Central Jail, Delhi

2327. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the number of convicted and under-trial prisoners in the Central Jail, Delhi as on the 31st July, 1959?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The numbers of convicted and under-trial prisoners in the Central Jail, Delhi as on 31st July, 1959, were 1,170 and 592 respectively

Balance of Payments with Foreign Countries

2328. Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) the present position of India's balance of payments with the U.S.A., U.K., USSR, West Germany, East Germany and Japan separately, and

(b) in case it is adverse the steps that are being taken to meet it, separately

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) According to the latest data available, during October 1958—March 1959, there was a deficit of Rs 600 crores, Rs 56.31 crores, Rs 7.68 crores, Rs 47.74 crores, Rs 0.80 crore and Rs 0.59 crore in current account of India's balance of payments with the U.S.A., U.K., USSR, West Germany, East Germany and Japan respectively. The Tables laid on the Table of the House show the position as compared to that in the corresponding period of 1957-58 [See Appendix IV, annexure No 26]

(b) These deficits are a reflection of the fact that India's import needs at present are in excess of her export earnings. The situation has to be met by (a) continuance of tight import policy, (b) steady export promotion effort, and (c) efforts at obtaining additional foreign assistance. These are the main elements in Government's foreign exchange policy.

Technical Education in Jammu and Kashmir

2329. Shri D C Sharma: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the amount given as grants-in-aid during 1958-59 to the Jammu and Kashmir State for the development of technical education and

(b) the heads on which it has been used?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr M. M. Das): (a) Rs 150 lakhs

(b) The grant was given towards the establishment of the Government Polytechnic, Srinagar. Information regarding the actual amount utilised is awaited from the State Government.

Kidnapping of Children

2330. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the number of children kidnapped in Delhi during 1959 (up to the 30th June, 1959);

(b) the number of children recovered; and

(c) the number of persons convicted for this offence?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) 65.

(b) 55.

(c) Three persons have been convicted, 33 cases are pending in the court, and 24 cases are under investigation.

Visit of Commissioner for S.C. and S.T. to Punjab

2331. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) how many times the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes visited Punjab during 1959, so far; and

(b) the places visited by him in the State?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Three times.

(b) Pathankot, Dinanagar, Simla, and Nilokheri.

Dalhousie and Bakloh Cantonment Boards

2332. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount allotted by the Government of India to the Dalhousie

and Bakloh Cantonment Boards as grants-in-aid for implementing their development scheme for the year 1959-60; and

(b) the details of these schemes?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) Rs. 1,05,100-00

(b)	Scheme	Bakloh	Dalhousie
		Rs.	Rs.
	Street lighting	8,500	5,000
	Pavement of lanes and repairs to roads	1,600	6,100
	Harijan Quarters	23,400	41,000
	Quarter for doctor Incharge Cantt. Dispensary	..	15,000
	Total	38,000	67,100

Education Projects in Punjab

2333. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state.

(a) the amount of grants allotted by the Centre to the Punjab State during 1959-60 for the different projects under general educational schemes only; and

(b) the amount of such grants as were sanctioned during 1958-59 to Punjab for general education schemes but which could not be utilised?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 1,43,78,700.

(b) Information is not available.

Educational Institutions in Bombay

2334. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance given to educational institutions in Bombay State during the year 1958-59; and

(b) the purpose for which the amounts were given?

The Minister of Education (Dr K. L. Shrimall): (a) Rs. 24,98,106-23.

(b) The purposes for which the grants have been given are: The preparation of Sanskrit Dictionary on Historical principles; carrying out the work of Morpho-phonetic analysis of Hindi language; scheme for research in problems connected with secondary education; purchase of equipment for Home Science Section of Prakash High School for Girls, Ahmedabad; development of educational schemes of the Hingne Stree Shiksha Samastha, Poona; construction of a building for the psychological Research Institute by Gujarat Research Society Bombay; continuation of Educational and Vocational Guidance Centre by Jeevan Bharati, Surat; holding of Labour and Social Service camps and construction of campus work projects; promotion of scientific research in Yoga, students tours; conducting Inter-Collegiate youth Festival, meeting recurring expenditure on Janta College, Amravati; equipment for Haven Residential school for the Mentally Handicapped children, Versova, Bombay, development of Rural Higher Education schemes, development of schemes for higher education and research in science, Humanities, Engineering, Technology etc; construction of buildings and hostels; award of post-graduate scholarships; improvement of salary scales of teachers etc. by the Universities and colleges in Bombay State; equipment and construction of Basic and Nursery schools by some societies; recurring grant for Basic Training college for primary Teachers, Balwadi and Creche; construction of staff quarters and conversion of existing secondary school into a post-Basic school

Commissions and Committees under Education Ministry

2335. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 385 on the 17th February, 1959 and state:

(a) the names of Commissions and Committees which worked under the

Ministry of Education during February to June, 1959; and

(b) the work done by each Committee?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 27.]

Grants to Osmania University, Hyderabad

2336. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) the total amounts of grants given to Osmania University, Hyderabad, during the years 1957-58 and 1958-59;

(b) whether there has been any irregularity in the utilization of these grants by the University; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a)

1957-58 Rs. 3,81,628.96nP

1958-59 Rs. 9,95,063.26nP.

(b) No irregularity in the utilization of these grants has come to the notice of Government

(c) Does not arise.

Camps of Lok Sahayak Sena in Bombay State

2337. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) the number of camps arranged so far since 1st January, 1958 in Bombay State in pursuance of Section 4 of the Lok Sahayak Sena Act, 1956 and the places where they were arranged; and

(b) the total number of volunteers recruited in various district camps?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 28.]

**Air Force Storage Unit at
Secunderabad**

2338. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the development of the Air Force Storage Unit at Secunderabad in Andhra Pradesh has been taken up;

(b) if so, what are the items of development and the estimated cost of this scheme; and

(c) when it is likely to be taken up?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Idle Time Payments in Ordnance
Factories**

2339. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of idle time payments made in various ordnance factories during 1958-59; and

(b) the amount paid to labourers in each factory?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) The total amount of idle time payment made in various Ordnance Factories during 1958-59 is Rs. 9,06,495 only.

(b) It would not be in the public interest to disclose information relating to individual Factories.

**Transport Co-operative Society,
Tripura**

2340. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of loan granted to Transport Co-operative Society, Tripura;

(b) what are the properties mortgaged by the Society in order to qualify themselves for the loan; and

(c) whether the assets of the Society justify advance of such a loan?

The Minister of Finance (Shri. Morarji Desai): (a) and (b). So far as the Rehabilitation Finance Administration is concerned, Messrs. Co-operative Transport Society Ltd. was sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1 lakh out of which a sum of Rs. 81,965 has so far been advanced on account of three vehicles purchased by the Society. These vehicles and 7 other vehicles, valued in all at Rs. 1,31,708, have been hypothecated with the Administration.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Fire in Sadar, Tripura

2341. Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Shekerku Bazar in Sadar, Tripura, was thrice devastated by fire;

(b) whether a large number of displaced persons have lost shops and huts in these fire accidents; and

(c) if so, the aid on loan provided by the Administration to the victims of these fires?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Fire broke out in Sckerkot Bazar (not Shekerku Bazar) in Sadar Sub-Division, Tripura, on two occasions since the integration, i.e., on the 10th November, 1958, and 23rd March, 1959 respectively.

(b) Some shops and huts belonging to displaced families suffered damage.

(c) A sum of Rs. 113:50 nP. was spent in supplying food to the most deserving cases as an emergency measure. Another sum of Rs. 400 was distributed as gratuitous relief amongst eight displaced families who had been rendered destitute as a result of the fire.

Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project

2342. Shri Morarka: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) how many million cubic yards of overburden in Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project have been removed upto 1st July, 1959; and

(b) by what time it is expected to remove the total volume of about 27 million cubic yards of overburden?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A quantity of 8.645 million cubic yards of overburden had been removed upto the 1st July, 1959.

(b) The entire quantity of 27 million cubic yards of overburden is expected to be removed by the 31st March, 1961.

Gold Smuggling

2343. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gold worth Rs. 2,50,000 was seized by the Bombay Customs authorities at the harbour on the 29th July, 1959 from four South African Indians who arrived by sea from Mombassa; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken against those smugglers?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Yes, Sir. On the 29th July, 1959 the Bombay Customs authorities recovered gold worth Rs. 2,48,275 from the frame-work of four bicycles belonging to four passengers from Africa who arrived at Bombay by s.s. "Karanja". It may be mentioned that three of these passengers are South African nationals and the fourth one is a British subject from British East Africa.

(b) All the passengers were arrested. One has since been released on bail. A complaint for prosecuting all of them has been filed in the Court of Law. The case will also be departmentally adjudicated separately.

Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1957-58

2344. Shri Manabendra Shah: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for 1957-58 has been circulated to the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the Government of India have information on the action taken by States on the recommendations made therein; and

(c) whether a statement detailing the measures adopted in various States in pursuance of the recommendations will be laid on the Table?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Reports on the action taken by the State Governments on the recommendations are being received.

(c) Yes, after reports from all State Governments have been received.

Hindi in Delhi University

**2345. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:**

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4221 on the 7th May, 1959 and state:

(a) whether the Academic Council and other authorities of Delhi University have considered the proposal regarding introducing Hindi as medium of instruction and examination; and

(b) if so, the nature of the final decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Academic Council of the Delhi University have accepted, in principle, the phased programme for

the introduction of Hindi as the medium of instruction and examination.

Film Finance Corporation

2346. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 2332 on the 8th May, 1959 and state the further progress made in the setting up of the Film Finance Corporation?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The Film Finance Corporation is expected to be incorporated shortly as a Government company under the Companies Act, 1956, with an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore, of which Rs. 20 lakhs may be the initial issued capital, to be wholly subscribed by the Central Government. The Memorandum and Articles of Association are under preparation.

Pathankot Aerodrome

2347. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme for the development of the Airport at Pathankot has been taken up; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Pay Scales of School Teachers in Punjab

2348. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government have included the scheme for the revision of salary scales of teachers of schools of local bodies and primary schools in that State in the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the total amount given to the Government of Punjab for the purpose by the Central Government?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 16.755 lakhs was released in 1957-58. Information for 1958-59 is not available, as grants are now sanctioned for groups of schemes.

Hyderabad Money in Westminster Bank, London

2349. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1447 on the 23rd March, 1959 and state:

(a) whether any further efforts have been made for the recovery of one million sterling lying with Westminster Bank in London belonging to erstwhile Hyderabad State; and

(b) if so, how far the efforts have been successful?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Women's Education

2350. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:

Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the extent to which various States have been able to implement the scheme of expanding facilities for women's education and utilise the money sanctioned for the purpose during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): The information is being collected from the States and the reply will be laid on the Table of the House.

Branches of the State Bank of India

2351. { Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of the State Bank of India which were previously unremunerative but have now ceased to be so;

(b) the number of such branches as are still unremunerative;

(c) the net total additional cost to the State Bank involved in opening branches since the Bank started functioning as the State Bank of India, and

(d) the present position of the integration and Development Fund instituted within the State Bank of India?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) and (b) 96 branches of the Imperial Bank of India were unremunerative on the 30th June, 1955, the date on which the State Bank of India was inaugurated. Two such branches in Pakistan, were closed down subsequently, 32 became remunerative, and 62 continued to be unremunerative, as on 31st December, 1958

(c) The net loss on the opening of new branches since the Bank started functioning as the State Bank of India is Rs 85.91 lakhs to the end of December, 1958

(d) The credits and debits, to the Integration and Development Fund in respect of the period ending on the 31st December, 1958, amounted to Rs 173.25 lakhs and Rs 35.32 lakhs respectively

Oil Resources in Jammu and Kashmir

2352. Shri D. C. Sharma. Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that oil experts were sent by Government to find out the oil resources in Jammu and Kashmir State,

(b) if so, the names of the places in Jammu and Kashmir State visited by them; and

(c) their findings?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following places were visited by them:—

1 Mansar-Ramkot area in Kathua, Jammu and Udhampur Districts,

2 Muradpur, Rajauri Tehsil, Poonch District

3 Mahrta, Ramchand peak and Kalungali in Ramnagar Tehsil, Udhampur District

4 Several villages in the Udhampur District, viz Ghorri Naror and Pakalayi

5 Naoshera, Poonch District,

6 Anantnag in Kashmir Valley

(c) A few feeble gas shows were recorded. Mapping of Mansar-Suruinsar-Ramkot (Mastgarh) anticline shows that it is a very steep structure

Rural Institute in Punjab

2353. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1700 on the 7th April, 1959, and state the further progress made so far in starting a rural institute in Punjab?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): A grant of Rs 1,08,422 for recurring and non recurring expenditure has been sanctioned to the Kasturba Rural Institute, Rajpura (Punjab) which has started functioning from August, 1959 with Diploma Course in Rural Services

Corruption Cases

2354. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the number of corruption cases detected by the vigilance staff against the personnel of the Home Ministry and its subordinate offices in New Delhi and Delhi area in 1958-59, and

(b) how they have been dealt with?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Eight

(b) Suitable departmental action was taken in each case

Bogus Sadhus in Delhi

2355. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the influx of bogus sadhus in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) No

(b) Does not arise

Hindi in Delhi Administration

2356. { Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 925 on the 5th March, 1959 and state the progress made so far in implementing the recommendations made by the six-men committee appointed to draw up a time schedule for the progressive adoption of Hindi as the language of Delhi Administration?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): The report of the Committee is still under consideration

Foreign Industrial Concerns in India

2357. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that U.K. nationals have been selling their industrial concerns in India and transferring the sale proceeds to U.K. since 1948:

(b) if so, the total number of concerns sold since 1948; and

(c) the total amount transferred since 1948?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) to (c) From 1948 upto 31st March, 1959, 94 concerns have been sold and Rs 17.73 crores have been transferred

Primary Education

2358. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No 1626 on 2nd April, 1959 and state further progress made in implementing the recommendations of Kher Committee in regard to bringing about uniformity in the administration of primary education in different States?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): Replies have since been received from all the State Governments. A statement giving the latest position is laid on the Table. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 29] Madras, Orissa, West Bengal and partially implemented in the State of Uttar Pradesh.

2 The Governments of Mysore and Madhya Pradesh have written to say that they are considering the question of implementation of Kher Committee's recommendations

3 The Governments of Assam, Panjab, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindive Islands and Jammu and Kashmir are not in favour of the recommendations under reference

Rent Control Act

2359. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of cases pending in Delhi Courts under the Rent Control Act previous to the enactment of Delhi Rent Control Amendment Act, 1958;

(b) what is their nature;

(e) how many more cases have been instituted since the new Act came into force; and

(d) what is their number vis-a-vis reopening of the old cases due to the Amendment Act?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 3,499.

(b) Ejectment suits . . . 3,123
Fixation of Standard
Rent . . . 297

Cutting off or withhold-
ing essential supply or
service . . . 79

(c) 2,694 upto 1-8-59

(d) No separate record of such cases
is kept

Rural Credit Facilities in Punjab

2360. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state what steps are proposed to be taken to increase the rural credit facilities through the State Bank of India in Punjab State during the rest of the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The State Bank of India intends to open 9 more branches in the Punjab under its expansion programme. A Circle Co-ordination Committee has also been constituted at the Bank's Local Head Office at New Delhi for implementing the scheme of advances to marketing and processing co-operatives, in consultation with official and non-official cooperators of the Punjab, Rajasthan and Western Uttar Pradesh.

Training in Oil Exploration

2361. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state the method of selection of engineers, scientists and technicians for training in oil exploration?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): Facilities for training in theory and

practice, of oil exploration are provided to Geologists, Geophysicists and Technicians at Headquarters, laboratories, Drill-sites and workshops of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission under Indian and foreign experts. Selections for training abroad are generally made on the basis of seniority, experience and aptitude in various lines for which scholarships or training facilities under the aid schemes are available.

Illegal Entry by Pakistanis

2362. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the Home Minister be pleased to state the total number of Pakistanis arrested since the 1st May, 1959 for unauthorised entry into India?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): Information in respect of Assam and West Bengal is not available. The number in other States was 692 during the period from 1st May, 1959 till the 31st July, 1959.

तिब्बत सीमा पर बिदेसी इसाई धर्म प्रचारक

२३६३. श्री मन्त बर्बन : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री ७ मई १९५९ के ताराकित प्रश्न मध्या २२७७ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करें कि

(क) क्या तिब्बत सीमा क्षेत्रों में काम करने वाले इसाई धर्मप्रचारकों के बारे में पूरी जानकारी इस बीच गृह मंत्रालय में नहीं गई, और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उसका ब्योरा बताने वाला एक विवरण समा पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री मो० बा० पन्त) :

(क) जो हाँ ।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश के अलमोड़ा जिले के मरुसित क्षेत्र में घरचुला नामक स्थान पर धर्मप्रचारकों का केवल एक केन्द्र है और वहाँ तीन धर्म रीकी धर्मप्रचारक काम कर रहे हैं ।

Acceptance of Dowry by Government Servants

2364. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state the steps that are being taken against 326 Central Government employees who got dowry or gift beyond the limit prescribed under the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): Government servants are not prohibited from accepting dowry and hence the question of taking action against the Government servants referred to in the Question does not arise.

Incidentally, the number of Government servants who reported acceptance of dowry gifts during 1957-58 is 226 and not 326 as has been stated in the Question.

Smuggling on Indo-Portuguese Occupied Area Border

2365. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state how many persons were held on the charges of smuggling on the border of Portuguese occupied area of India during the last four months?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): 794 persons were held on the charges of smuggling on the border of Portuguese occupied area of India (Goa, Daman and Diu) during the four months from April to July, 1959.

निजी बेलियां

२३६६. श्री डारर : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत सरकार देशी राज्यों के भूतपूर्व नरेशों और नवाबों को निजी बेलियों के रूप में प्रति वर्ष कितनी धन-राशि देती है,

(ख) क्या किसी नरेश या नवाब को निजी बेली बन्द कर दी गयी है, और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

गृह-कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डारर) : (क) १९५६-६० के बजट में ₹. ३६,७८,०००/- पैसे की व्यवस्था की गई है। पिछले वर्षों के माकड़े उन वर्षों को 'अनुदानों की मांगों' (Demands for Grants) में दिये हुए हैं।

(ख) जो नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Chandigarh Cantonment

2367 { *Shri Ajit Singh Sarhad*
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta;
Shri S. A. Mehdi;
Shri Bhakt Darshan:

Will the Minister of Defence be pleased to state

(a) how far the scheme to have a cantonment near Chandigarh has progressed, and

(b) the location of cantonment and the area acquired or allocated for the purpose?

The Minister of Defence (Shri Krishna Menon). (a) and (b) It is not always in public interest to disclose information on plans, if any, in regard to military establishments of this character.

Tribal Students in Manipur

2368 **Shri L. Achaw Singh:** Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the tribal students of Manipur are not taking full advantage of the facilities provided by the Adimjati Technical Institute of Imphal,

(b) if so, the reason therefor,

(c) the number of tribal trainees from Manipur, Naga Hills and Lushai Hills admitted into the Institute this year; and

(d) whether efforts are being made to admit more tribal students in the Institute?

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received

(d) Yes, Sir

Missionary Schools in Manipur

2369. Shri L. Achaw Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no control over the missionary schools in Manipur is exercised by the Education Department of the Administration; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimall): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The schools in question are not recognised by the Administration. The question of control in respect of curricula, standard of teaching etc arises only in respect of recognised schools

फरीदाबाद विधवा आश्रम

२३७०. श्री प्रकाश शीर शास्त्री : क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री यह बताने को कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आज तक कितनी विधवाएँ फरीदाबाद विधवा आश्रम से चली गई हैं,

(ख) क्या इन प्रकार चली जाने वाली विधवाओं के बच्चों अब इतने बड़े हो गये हैं कि वे अपने खूब-सहन का खर्च निकाल सकें, और

(ग) क्या सरकार उन विधवाओं के बच्चों को कोई भुक्ति देती है ?

गृह-कार्य उपमंत्री (श्रीमती अलवा) :

(क) आश्रम में से १-१०-५३ से ३०-६-५६ तक ४६६ विधवाएँ या तो चली गई या भेज दी गई ।

(ख) तमाम विधवाओं के बच्चों को उम्र के बारे में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है । आश्रम के नियमों के मुताबिक १६ साल से कम (घोर बात मामलों में १६ साल से कम) के बच्चों को नहीं भेजा जाता ।

(ग) जो हा, नियमों के अन्तर्गत योग्य बच्चों को ।

Grants to Delhi Municipal Corporation

2371. Shri Radha Raman: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total and detailed amount of loans and grants paid to Delhi Municipal Corporation so far since its inception and the purposes thereof,

(b) the conditions attached to them;

(c) whether these loans and grants have been fully utilized, and

(d) if not, whether Government have received any report from the Corporation in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 30]

Survey of India Employees sent Abroad

2372. Shri S. M. Banerjee: Will the Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of officers of Survey of India sent to foreign countries for training under the Technical Aid Programme during 1957 and 1958;

(b) the respective subjects of their training; and

(c) how their training is utilised in the department?

The Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Dr. M. M. Das): (a) One

(b) Tide prediction and allied subjects

(c) The officer is holding charge of the Tidal Party, Survey of India, Dehra Dun

Legal Practitioners in Himachal Pradesh

2373. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) the total number of various classes of legal practitioner i.e. Advocates, Pleaders (1st and 2nd grade) practising in the territory of Himachal Pradesh;

(b) whether persons who are not law graduates have been admitted and enrolled as legal practitioners, and

(c) if so, the particulars and qualifications of persons who have been enrolled as legal practitioners with out being law graduates?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) 184 (116 Advocates, 52 Pleaders 1st Grade and 16 Pleaders 2nd Grade)

(b) Yes

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [See Appendix IV, annexure No 31]

Judicial Commissioner of Himachal Pradesh

2374 Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Judicial Commissioner of Himachal Pradesh hears cases in circuit at Head-quarters of various Districts of Himachal Pradesh,

(b) if so, the number of circuit courts held in each District in each year from 1954 to 1958:

(c) the duration of each circuit,

(d) the number of cases fixed for each circuit; and

(e) the total cost Government had to incur to send the Government counsels to attend the circuit courts?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) Yes, Circuit courts are held at the headquarters of the four districts of Bilaspur, Chamba, Mandi & Sirmur. The headquarters of the fifth district viz, Mahasu being at Kasumpti, which is quite close to Simla, the cases arising in that District are heard at Simla itself

(b) to (d) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table [See Appendix IV, annexure No 32]

(e) There are already Government counsels at the headquarters of the three districts of Bilaspur, Chamba and Mandi. There is, however, only one Government counsel for the remaining two districts of Mahasu and Sirmur with headquarters at Simla. He conducts cases relating to the Mahasu District at Simla and has to go on tour to Nahan to conduct the cases arising in the District of Sirmur before the circuit court there. Expenditure has, therefore, to be incurred on the tours of this Government counsel only. Figures for the expenditure so incurred during the years 1954 and 1955 are not available. The total cost to Government on this account during the years 1956, 1957 and 1958 was Rs 1129 04 nP

राजस्थान के स्मारक

२३७५. श्री ए० सी० बाबूपाल :
यथा वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) राजस्थान में ऐतिहासिक महत्व के स्मारकों और इमारतों की देख-भाल और रख-रखाव के लिये भारत सरकार ने १९५८-५९ में कितनी धन राशि मजूर की; और

(ख) किन-किन किलों, महलों और इमारतों पर यह धन-राशि खर्च की गई है ?

वैज्ञानिक अनुसन्धान और सांस्कृतिक
कार्य मंत्री (श्री हुजूमूल कबिर). (क)
१,६६,५१७ रुपये ।

(ख) १. झालावाड जिले में कोलवी की
बुड गुफाएँ

२. कामवा के मंदिर

३. भरतपुर जिले के बयाना में झझरी

४. भरतपुर जिले के बयाना में ऊषा
मंदिर

५. भरतपुर जिले के बयाना में नादी
मीनार

६. भरतपुर जिले के बयाना में जहागीरी
दरवाजा

७. भरतपुर जिले के बयाना में ब्रह्माबाद
ईदगाह

८. भरतपुर जिले के बयाना में अकबर
की छतरी

९. भरतपुर जिले के बयाना में मादुल्ला
की सराय

१०. भरतपुर के डींग के शाही महल

११. भरतपुर जिले के बामा के चौगमी
खम्बे

१२. हनुमानगढ़ का भटनेर का किला

१३. भानगढ़ के स्मारक. (मानुमेट्म)

१४. अम्बर के स्मारक

१५. अम्बर की जामा मस्जिद

१६. तोडा राय सिंह के स्मारक

१७. अन्नानेडी के स्मारक

१८. पुष्कर के बादशाही महल

१९. रमथम्भौर का किला

२०. छत्ताग्री की पुरानी मराय

२१. अजमेर का पाग गढ दरवाजा

२२. अजमेर के पास की बावली

२३. अजमेर का अब्दुल्ला खा और
उसकी बेगम का मकबरा

२४. अजमेर का मोला रबबा

२५. अजमेर के अन्य स्मारक

२६. अजमेर की अनासागर बरादरी

२७. अजमेर का अठ्ठाई दिन का शोषणा

२८. अजमेर की बास मीनार

२९. नागदा का सास-बहू मंदिर

३०. कुभलगढ का बावन देवली मंदिर

३१. कुभलगढ के किले के स्मारक

३२. अर्धुना का नीलकण्ठ महादेव का मंदिर

३३. अर्धुना के और दूसरे स्मारक

३४. बाडौली का आशा माता का मंदिर

३५. बाडौली का शिव और विष्णु मंदिर

३६. बाडौली का बाहरी कुड

३७. बाडौली का भीतरी कुड

३८. बाडौली के और दूसरे मंदिर

३९. बाडौली की पुलिया और आने-जान
का रास्ता

४०. मेणाल का महानाल मंदिर

४१. मेणाल के और दूसरे मंदिर

४२. बिजौलिया का भद्रेश्वर मंदिर

४३. बिजौलिया का महाकाल मंदिर

४४. चित्तौडगढ किले के स्मारक

४५. उदयपुर उपमण्डल के अन्य स्मारक

४६. मामनाथ का देव मामनाथ मंदिर

४७. जैसलमेर का किला

४८. मण्डीर का किला

४९. महीर के किले का बड़ा मंदिर

**राजस्थान और पाकिस्तान सीमा पर तस्कर-
व्यापार**

२३७६. श्री ए० सा० बाबुलाल . क्या
बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उन व्यक्तियों
की सूची बनाई है जो राजस्थान और पाकिस्तान
की सीमाओं पर तस्कर व्यापार करते हैं ,
और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या उन पर कोई
निगरानी रखी जाती है ?

बिस्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
(क) और (ख) जी हाँ ।

Foundry Pig Iron

2377. Shrimati Ila Palchowdhuri:
Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and
Fuel be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that pro-
duction of foundry pig iron in India
is more than its requirements;

(b) if so, what are the actual
figures; and

(c) the steps taken, if any, to export
the surplus foundry pig iron?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and
Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) The production of pig iron
during the first half year of 1959 was
368,000 tons. It will be more in the
second half. The annual demand is
approximately 700,000 tons.

(c) Export of 132,000 tons has been
sanctioned. A tender has been issu-
ed for another 60,000 tons.

**Pay Scale and Dearness Allowance to
Meerut Cantonment Board Employees**

2378. { Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of Defence
be pleased to state:

(a) the pay scale and Dearness Al-
lowances given to the employees of
the Meerut Cantonment Board; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the
Dearness Allowance given to the
employees is half of what is given to
U.P. State Government employees?

The Minister of Defence (Shri
Krishna Menon): (a) A statement is
laid on the Table [See Appendix IV,
annexure No. 33].

(b) No, Sir

New Year's Day

2379. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will
the Minister of Home Affairs be
pleased to state:

(a) what is the New Year's Day
according to the Government of India;

(b) whether the English New Year
Day is still officially recognised as
the "New Year's Day", and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Home
Affairs (Shrimati Alva): (a) and (b)
No particular day as such has been
prescribed as official New Year's Day
by the Government of India

(c) Does not arise

मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी

२३८०. श्री जांगड़े क्या बिस्त मंत्री
यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि केन्द्रीय सरकार
ने मध्य प्रदेश की राजधानी के निर्माण के
लिये जुलाई, १९५९ तक ऋण भ्रयवा अनुदान
के रूप में कितनी धन-राशि दी है ?

बिस्त मंत्री (श्री मोरारजी देसाई) :
मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को, अपनी राजधानी
बनाने के लिये, जुलाई, १९५९ तक १४०
लाख रुपये के ऋण दिये जा चुके हैं ।

Export of Scrap

2381. { Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the port-wise break-up of scrap exports from India from the year 1951-52 to 1958-59; and

(b) whether it is a fact that each port figure of exports represents scrap arisings collected only from an economic zone around that port?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No 34.]

(b) No, Sir. The export figures represent scrap arisings moving into the ports from the interior of the country as well.

Scholarships to the Deaf and Dumb

2382. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to give scholarships to the deaf and dumb students for taking up education in fine arts and crafts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimali): (a) and (b). There is a scheme of scholarships for deaf persons, over 16 years of age, (i) for general education above primary or middle standard, (ii) for professional education, and (iii) for technical training. Scholarship for education in fine arts and crafts are also granted under this scheme. These scholarships are tenable in educational or technical institutions recognized by the State Government concerned or by the Government of India, and the maximum amount of scholarship is Rs. 75 per month.

Regional Courts in Delhi

2383. Shri S. A. Mehdi: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have regional courts, in Delhi in order to decrease overcrowding in court buildings at Tis Hazari; and

(b) if so, the number of the regional courts and their locations?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No

(b) Does not arise.

पश्चिम बंगाल के स्कूलों के हिन्दी अध्यापक

२३८४. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या शिक्षा मंत्री १८ अप्रैल, १९६८ के अतारकित प्रश्न संख्या २५५६ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि पश्चिम बंगाल के स्कूलों के हिन्दी अध्यापकों को वेतन देने के प्रश्न पर, जो विचाराधीन था, क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

शिक्षा मंत्री (डा० जीवाजी) : यह प्रश्न अब भी विचाराधीन है क्योंकि फरवरी, १९५८, में पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार से जो सूचना मांगी गयी थी वह अभी तक प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

Kerala Text Book Scrutiny Committee

2385. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Text Book Scrutiny Committee of Kerala has been released by Kerala Government; and

(b) if so, what further steps Government are contemplating to take in the matter?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): (a) Yes.

(b) A number of recommendations made by the Committee have been accepted and others are under consideration.

Private Primary Schools in Himachal Pradesh

2386 Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Education be pleased to state the grant-in-aid given to the private primary schools in Himachal Pradesh during 1958-59?

The Minister of Education (Dr. K. L. Shrimani): A sum of Rs 18,000 was disbursed as grant-in-aid to private primary schools in Himachal Pradesh during 1958-59.

दिल्ली में विदेशियों की मृतियाँ

*२३८७. { श्री यादव :
श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :

क्या गृह-कार्य मंत्री २२ जुलाई, १९५७ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३० के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि इस बीच दिल्ली से विदेशियों की कितनी मृतियाँ हटाई गई हैं ?

गृह-कार्य मंत्री (श्री गो० ब० पन्त) : श्री राष्ट्रीय मण्डाल, जिसमें ये मृतियाँ ले जाई जा सकती हैं, बन कर तैयार नहीं हुआ है। इसलिये कोई मृतियाँ हटाई नहीं गई हैं।

Shifting of Income-Tax Appeal Offices to Jalpaiguri

2388 Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that many trade associations of Murshidabad district of West Bengal have sent representations regarding the shifting of the Income-Tax Appeal Offices from Calcutta to Jalpaiguri in North Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the transfer of the offices?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): (a) Representation has been received from only one Trade Association of Murshidabad District regarding the shifting of the Office of one of the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax from Calcutta to Jalpaiguri.

(b) The headquarters of all the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of West Bengal charge were previously located at Calcutta. This caused undue delay in disposal of appeals relating to mofussil districts. There was also considerable inconvenience caused to the appellants of those districts who had often to travel long distances for their appeal hearings. In order to obviate these difficulties it was decided to locate the headquarters of two Appellate Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax at mofussil centres with jurisdiction over the mofussil districts of West Bengal. One of these is located at Jalpaiguri and has jurisdiction over Murshidabad District also. The question of a re-adjustment of jurisdiction in order to minimise inconvenience to appellants is under consideration.

Small Savings Scheme

2389. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of Finance be pleased to state the total amount collected under the small savings scheme during 1959 (up to 15th August, 1959) in the districts of Kangra, Ambala and Amritsar in Punjab?

The Minister of Finance (Shri Morarji Desai): The figures for August, 1959 are not yet available. The total net collections during the period January to July, 1959 were as follows

Name of the district	Amount in lakhs of Rs.
Kangra	7.62
Ambala	3.18 04
Amritsar	—6.05*

*Withdrawals and encashments exceeded deposits and sales.

Production of Crude Oil

2389, Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of crude oil produced in the country in 1958 and the same estimated for 1959,

(b) the names of the places of production, and

(c) the name of the parties entrusted for producing oil?

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): (a) About 3.5 lakh tons of crude oil were produced in Assam in 1958 and a similar figure is estimated for 1959.

(b) Digboi, Naharkotiya, Hugriyan and Moran areas in Assam.

(c) The Assam Oil Company and the Oil India Private Limited

फूलपुर छिगा के पास दुर्घटना

२३९१. श्री अमृत वर्मा क्या प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या यह सच है कि १६ अगस्त, १९५९ को अमम में जोरहाट से लगभग २५ मील की दूरी पर फूलपुर छिगा नामक स्थान पर नौ-सेना के प्रफसरो को ले जाने वाली एक जीप किसी अन्य गाडी से टकरा गयी ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या उस दुर्घटना के कारणों और अन्य तथ्यों को बताने वाला एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जायेगा ;

(ग) उस दुर्घटना के लिये जिम्मेदार व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है , और

(घ) उस दुर्घटना में हताहत प्रफसरो व सैनिकों के परिवारों को पेनन व आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

प्रतिरक्षा मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण जेनन)

(क) तथा (ख). १५ अगस्त, १९५९ को

दिन के साढ़े चार बजे एक जीप जोरहाट शिवसागर रोड पर, जोरहाट से १८ मील की दूरी पर, एक असेनिक ट्रक से टकरा गई। जीप में एक नौसेना आफिसर, एक सेना आफिसर और एक असेनिक ड्राइवर था। दुर्घटना के परिणामस्वरूप नौसेना आफिसर ले० कमांडर एच० आर० शूले का प्राणान्त हो गया। सेना आफिसर कैप्टेन इन्दरबन्स सिंह की हसली की हड्डी टूट गई थी और वह मिलिट्री हस्पताल, शिलांग में चिकित्सा अधीन है। असेनिक ड्राइवर को दायें हाथ पर चोट आई थी जिनका प्रथमोपचार एडवांस ट्रेनिंग मैकशन जोरहाट में किया गया था।

(ग) असेनिक ट्रक के ड्राइवर के विरुद्ध पुलिस की छानबीन हो जाने पर और असेनिक अधिकारियों द्वारा नियुक्त की गई कोर्ट आफ इन्क्वायरी की कार्रवाई प्राप्त होने के पश्चात् उचित कार्रवाई की जायेगी।

(घ) ले० कमांडर एच० आर० शूले की विधवा को फौरी सहायता के लिये १००० रुपये दिया गया है, और नियमों के अधीन उसे मिल सकने वाली सुविधाये देने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है।

Provision for Allowance to Witnesses of Public Prosecutions

2392 Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that no travelling and daily allowance are provided to the witnesses on behalf of the public prosecution in Tripura;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any steps are now being taken to provide travelling and daily allowances to the witnesses of the public prosecution?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a) No. The actual cost of travelling and daily allowance or diet charges are

paid to witnesses on behalf of the public prosecution

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Approved Newspapers in Agartala

2393 Shri Dasaratha Deb: Will the Minister of Home Affairs be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 714 on the 13th August, 1959 regarding "Manush Weekly of Tripura" and state:

(a) the names of the other three newspapers of Agartala, approved by Government for giving Government advertisements;

(b) the circulation of each of those four approved newspapers and the amount paid to each of them by Government for advertisement during 1958-59 and 1959-60 so far; and

(c) the name of the 'Weekly' published at Agartala which commands the highest circulation in Tripura?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar): (a)

- 1 The Jagaran (Daily)
- 2 The Sevak (Weekly)
- 3 The Samachar (Weekly).

(b) A statement is given below:—

Name of the papers	Total circulation	Amount paid in 1958-59	Amount paid in 1959-60 (upto July 1959)
		Rs.	Rs.
1 Jagaran (Daily)	1,400	5 176 00	2,726 00
2 Sevak (Weekly)	1,542	4,427 50	1,632 00
3 Samachar (Weekly)	1,865	4,522 00	1,590 00
4 Manush (Weekly)	1,625	5,905 00	2,080 00

(c) The Samachar

12 02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE INDIAN MINING AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY (PRIVATE) LTD

The Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Sardar Swaran Singh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of each of the following papers:—

- (i) Annual Report of the Indian Mining and Construction Company (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) of section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956.

- (ii) Review by Government on the above Report. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-1600/59.]

AMENDMENTS TO ALL INDIA SERVICES (MEDICAL ATTENDANCE) RULES

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): On behalf of Shri Datar, I beg to lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act 1951 a copy of Notification No G.S.R 983 dated the 29th August, 1959, making certain amendments to the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954 [Placed in Library, See No LT-1601-59.]

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

SIXTEENTH REPORT

Shri Mulchand Dube (Farrukhabad): I beg to present the Sixteenth Report of the Committee on Absence of Members from the sittings of the House

12.04 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. ACCIDENT TO A
TUG IN RIVER HOOGHLY

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Sir, it is with deep regret that I have to inform the House of a serious accident involving loss of several lives which took place yesterday morning on the river Hooghly about 9 miles downstream of Calcutta. The Port Commissioners' tug *Empire Oberon* towing a lighter loaded with engineering equipment left Taktaghat for Haldia soon after 8 O'clock in the morning and when it was negotiating a bend near the Akra Spur, both the craft apparently got involved in an eddy, with the result that the lighter got tilted. With the lighter, the tug also got tilted on the same side and before the tug could be disconnected from the lighter by cutting the rope with which the two were tied to each other, both the tug and the lighter capsized and sank. All told, there were 45 persons on them, including 6 officers, viz., the Port Commissioners' Deputy Chief Engineer, Shri H C Bose, Commander of the tug, Shri Preston, Chief Officer of the tug, Shri Das Gupta, an Executive Engineer, Shri Chatterjee, Engineer-in-Charge of the tug and a Civil Assistant Engineer. Forty of them were able to save themselves and managed to reach the river bank. The first-mentioned four officers and one of the crew are missing. The dead body of Shri Bose has since been recovered and the river police is searching for the bodies of the others.

Since the two sunken craft partially blocked the navigable channel, the movement of incoming ships was completely stopped for the day and that of outgoing ships considerably delayed. Incoming traffic is being restored today, but until the channel is completely cleared of the wrecks, the outward movement of deep drafted vessels will be restricted and in some cases, draft allowed to them may have to be reduced.

The Port Authorities are considering how best and quickly the wrecks can be removed and the navigable channel restored to normal working. The tug was purchased second-hand in 1949 at a cost of Rs. 3.9 lakhs. The total loss has been estimated at about Rs. 5.5 lakhs.

The tug had a tonnage of 500 and the lighter 100.

The Port Authorities are immediately instituting a departmental enquiry into the cause of the accident and also taking steps regarding grant of relief and compensation to the bereaved families.

Fuller details of the accident have been asked for and should be available in a couple of days.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): This is a case of accident to a survey vessel where five officers are missing. I would like to know whether there will be a full-dress, not necessarily departmental, inquiry into this because in this river more and more of such accidents are likely to happen since survey parties will have to operate there. There are hydraulic surveyors specially posted here and daily survey is conducted. In view of the fact that this is a serious accident involving six officers, one of them killed and five missing, may I know whether a different type of inquiry will be conducted because, over and above the particular inquiry, it is the reputation of the port authorities which is at stake?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It was a tug and not a survey vessel, it was being used for towing other vessels. It was carrying engineering equipment in a lighter attached to it for Haldia, the new anchorage port which we want to establish. An inquiry is instituted according to the law by the Port Commissioners. If necessary, the State Government will also take action because the tug, I am told, was registered under the Inland Vessels Act.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): May I know what steps the Port authorities

[Shri A. C. Guha]

are taking to trace the five missing officers? Are they alive or not?

Shri Raj Bahadur: Ever since yesterday, effort is continuing and people are at it. It is expected that by this noon or afternoon we might be able to send a diver down to trace the bodies because it is feared that the bodies might have been trapped in the unfortunate vessel.

Shri Tangamani: Will a further statement be made?

Mr. Speaker: That will be after the inquiry.

12.07 hrs

MOTION RE. VIVIAN BOSE BOARD OF INQUIRY'S REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION INQUIRY—contd

Mr. Speaker: The House will now proceed with further consideration of the motion moved by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur on the 7th September, 1959 regarding the Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry's Report of the Life Insurance Corporation Inquiry, together with the two amendments moved thereon.

Shri S. M. Banerjee was on his legs yesterday. He has already taken 7 minutes. He may continue and have 8 minutes more.

Shri Khadilkar (Ahmednagar): You promised to extend the time by one hour.

Mr. Speaker: I understand the hon. Deputy-Speaker had said yesterday that after Shri S. M. Banerjee concluded, he would call upon the hon. Minister to reply.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): So many hon. Members have yet to speak.

Sardar Hukam Singh (Bhatinda): I only looked at the allocation of time that had been given by you. You had

promised that there would be an extension by one hour. So I said that the hon. Minister would reply today. That was all I said, not that immediately after Shri S. M. Banerjee the Home Minister would be called. It is now for you to decide.

Mr. Speaker: Has it already been extended by one hour?

Shri Khadilkar: No, no.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): Yesterday, we started only at 12.40. So even according to the original allocation, we have 40 minutes left.

Shri Khadilkar: 1 hour and 40 minutes.

Mr. Speaker: According to my note here, 4 hours and 23 minutes have already been taken and 37, say, 40 minutes remain. We shall extend it by one hour, that is, 1 hour and 40 minutes. That is, it will go up to 13.47 hours.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Some more time should be allowed for spokesmen of parties who are desirous to speak.

Pandit K. C. Sharma (Hapur): It is not a party question.

Mr. Speaker: How long does the hon. Minister propose to take?

The Minister of Home Affairs (Shri G. B. Pant): As much time as you can spare.

Mr. Speaker: Normally, how much does he propose to take?

Shri G. B. Pant: I will try to restrict myself to 30 or 40 minutes. I cannot say I will make it as short as I can.

Mr. Speaker: Then we have 1 hour and 40 minutes of which 40 minutes will be taken by the hon. Minister.

Shri Khadilkar: 1 hour and 40 minutes are left. If it is extended by one hour, we will have 2 hours 40 minutes.

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Mr. Speaker: The hon Member has misunderstood me. Only 37 minutes were left out of the 5 hours allotted. I am extending it by one hour. That comes to 1 hour and 40 minutes. The hon. Minister will take half an hour. That leaves 1 hour and 10 minutes at the most. If they confine themselves to ten minutes each, I can call six of them, but, if they would like to speak for 15 minutes each, then I will call only 4. Shri Banerjee will end his speech in 8 minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur (Pali): I will take about 20 minutes.

Mr Speaker: For the reply? How long did he take at the beginning? I cannot allow 20 minutes, I will allow 10 minutes.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, the whole case has been built up in one hour. If I have to give an appreciable reply, it will take at least 20 minutes.

Mr Speaker: Shri Banerjee.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur) Sir, yesterday I was trying to prove how our Government is indirectly supporting those who are involved in cases of corruption. After reading this report, I have come to the conclusion that any industrialist who can afford to give a handsome donation to the ruling party can get any favour from the Government. Shri Mundhra rather felt apologetic before the Board for not paying a bigger amount. He said that he had paid and that all the other industrialists and everybody else have been paying and that he had paid less compared to what other people had paid. So, he was feeling very apologetic.

An Hon Member: To what other parties was he paying.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Other parties—he has mentioned one. He has mentioned Rs 5,000 to the Socialist Party. (Interruptions).

An Hon Member: He is mistaken.

Mr Speaker: Order, order, let him go on.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: So, it is quite clear that Shri Mundhra did pay a nice amount. He paid Rs 2½ lakhs and got only Rs 1 crore and odd. The Tatas paid Rs 10 lakhs and they got an industrial loan of Rs 10 crores. So he was apologetic about it.

This was really a drama in which Shri Patel was the hero or the villain, Shri Kamat an unfortunate co-actor and a friend and Shri Vaidyanathan an old sinner and senile as described by Shri Krishnamachari, who was supposed to act as a faithful servant of this villain, Shri Patel, and Shri Krishnamachari was slowly prompting the whole thing without giving anything in writing.

An Hon Member: Most probably remaining behind the screen.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Yes, remaining behind the screen. There were others also who were less active, but some of them have been brought out by my hon friend Shri Feroze Gandhi. So, it is not clear to me still as to why Shri T. T. Krishnamachari struck out a portion. Was it not with the motive of concealing certain facts from Parliament?

Sir, I would read that portion of the Bose Board's report. The report says about Shri Krishnamachari.

"because this attempt to disclaim more knowledge about this transaction than can be helped is of a pattern with the other disclaimers and evasions to which we have already drawn attention and falls into line with the general pattern that we have observed all through and adds to our conviction that we have not been told the whole truth by anyone who was concerned with this deal."

So, it implies that the then Finance Minister, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari

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was also suppressing the truth and whatever he gave out was not the truth. This was a suppression of fact as clear from whatever has come out of this discussion before this House. So, I hope no attempt should be made or will be made to bring back Shri Krishnamachari into the Cabinet. There is a saying that 'the paths of glory lead but to the grave', and Shri Krishnamachari should console himself by remembering that 'the paths of corruption lead but to resignation'. That should be his consolation.

There is another thing—how Shri Krishnamachari or Shri Patel or Shri Vaidyanathan and others were ignoring the procedure laid down by Shri C D Deshmukh. In the name of this autonomous corporation they flouted everything. I have quoted certain passages from the report to show how they grew bolder and bolder until the camel drew the Arab out of the camp.

Another point is this. When Shri Krishnamachari himself visited the Corporation offices he had made certain remarks. Those remarks are worth reading. He said something about the functioning of the offices. Shri T T Krishnamachari visited the LIC offices on 15th April, 1957 and recorded the following note:

"I am sorry to say that my visit to the Corporation and certain sections of the Zonal Office for two days has not left with me a feeling of satisfaction that things are all right. In the first place, the Head Office organisation wants a lot of brushing up. I find from the record which Shri Kamat showed me about my direction to Rajagopalan more than 2 months ago, that apparently Rajagopalan had taken no action. I would consider this to be a grave dereliction of duty. I am not sure whether under the circumstances, Rajagopalan is suitable for continuing as managing direc-

tor of the Corporation. On all accounts Vaidyanathan is no use, he was never very good at the best time. I suppose he is actually senile."

This Shri Vaidyanathan, at the time insurance was being nationalised, came out with an article which was against nationalisation. Unfortunately, the story of this country is that we nationalise an industry without nationalising those who are to run that industry. That is the greatest tragedy here. These people who stood against nationalisation when they join the nationalised industry want to prove that nationalisation is nothing and there should be no nationalisation in future. Now, this is the picture of nationalisation in this country. So, I personally feel that the entire thing has to be reviewed again.

Now, coming to the UPSC report before I say something I must congratulate that particular member, Shri Pillai, who had the courage and boldness to give a note of dissent when he knew very well that Government would not accept it. I congratulate him for such remarks. But I want to put a pointed question to the hon. Minister today: whether it is obligatory on the part of Government to accept the advice of the UPSC. If the reply is in the negative I would ask, why then, did they ignore the Vivian Bose report and accept the recommendations of the UPSC? Why did they ignore the report of a Board headed by a learned judge of the Supreme Court?

It may be pleaded, taking advantage of the UPSC report, that Shri Patel was found guilty but later on the UPSC recommended that he was not guilty so that Shri Patel has been left out. Then why was Shri Krishnamachari forced to resign? I may assure the House that two wrongs do not make one right. So, let there be no attempt to bring back Shri T T Krishnamachari again.

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There is another thing

An Hon. Member: You are so much afraid of him?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: No, not at all, not even of the party; not all of you I am not afraid of you all.

Shri Tyagi (Dehra Dun): We are proud of him

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): He is still a member of the House.

Shri Tyagi: We are proud of him, the party is proud of him.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The party may be proud of him, you may be proud of him, it is very good

My submission is this. When the Vivian Bose Commission was sought to be discussed in this House and when certain reports leaked out in the Press and we demanded from the hon Minister that it should be placed on the Table of the House, you were kind enough to suggest that the report should at least be circulated to the Members during the off season. Had this report come out at that time, I think, the position would have been different. Unfortunately, this House has been reduced to a *post-mortem* House, where all those surgeons belonging to the various places in the country are operating on this Mundhra scandal just to find out what was the disease. I do not know what words to use. I am really sorry for this affair.

The Home Minister has always been trying to hide certain truth. A few days back there were reports in the papers that some secret files had been stolen by a clerk in the Ministry of Home Affairs. Because there was no time left, I tabled a short notice question. It was a very serious matter. How could secret files be stolen by a clerk? What were the contents in that file? The reply which I have received says:

"I am directed to state that the Home Minister is not prepared to accept short notice . . ."

Unfortunately, I have no time to give the usual notice

Mr. Speaker: When was that question tabled?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I got the reply only yesterday

Mr. Speaker: When was it tabled?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: About seven or eight days back, I believe

Mr. Speaker: Even then there were more than ten days

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I had many questions on the 11th and this was very urgent and important

Mr. Speaker: What I say is that if short notice is not accepted, then there is sufficient time for long notice

Shri S. M. Banerjee: But I got that reply only yesterday

Mr. Speaker: Why did he give notice of a short notice question then?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The matter was urgent and important

Mr. Speaker: Hereafter whenever hon Members are in doubt, they can table both a short notice question and a long notice question

Shri V. P. Nayar (Quilon): But that will be a ground for not accepting the short notice question

Shri S. M. Banerjee: In the end, I would say that in view of the discussion that has taken place in this House, the Government must revise the decision. I feel that the members of the Government are not following a policy which is in the interest of the country. I remember to have seen the picture of the three wise monkeys with Gandhi. That seems to be the policy of the Congressmen and the ruling party. Do not speak, do not hear, do not see—what?—cases of corruption. The policy of those wise monkeys is being followed by these unwise Congressmen in a different way. They ignore all cases of corruption. So, my submission is this. After all

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this discussion, Government must reconsider their decision and punish those who are guilty. It is not an aspersion on the ICS officers if one ICS officer has proved himself to be a black sheep. If he is punished and if people speak ill of him, it will be doing only justice and it will not affect their morale. They will also think that this man was a black sheep among them.

With these words, I again demand the hon. Minister to revise the Resolution, which, in my opinion, is absolutely wrong. Otherwise, as Shri Mahanty has suggested it should be consigned to the waste-paper basket as that is the place which this Resolution deserves.

Some Hon. Members, *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I am not prepared to call Shri Khadilkar. I have looked into the list. I must give opportunity to the other groups also. The U.P. people have spoken. I propose calling from the Socialist Group Shri Braj Singh and then Shri Kamble from the Republican Group. Then I will call upon the hon. Minister.

Shri P. N. Singh: Sir, from the Socialist Group, I will speak. My name is P. N. Singh.

Mr. Speaker: Very good.

Shri Tangamani: Sir, my name has been given.

Mr. Speaker: But the Party has taken 30 minutes or so. Shri Thanu Pillai.

Shri Thanu Pillai (Tirunelveli): Mr. Speaker, while considering this report, the hon. Members applied their minds to loopholes suitable to them. Two Commissions and the UPSC have come to rather different conclusions. While the Chagla Commission made certain observations and we still had doubts as to whether it was the right conclusion, the Bose Commission had come out with a different approach. The Bose Commission

was given more information than was made available to the Chagla Commission and it has come to a certain conclusion. In that conclusion, though it brings in circumstances such as the Minister going to Bombay and Mundhra also going to Bombay, it has not been established that there was any concurrence and understanding between the Minister and Mundhra. The very name Mundhra creates a fear in the minds of some people. There are many Mundhras in this country. He is only a creature of circumstances. When you allow the race course of industrial capital called the share market and the bucket-shop called brokers, certainly, not one Mundhra but many Mundhras could be created. We will have to look into the system of the economy of the country and not simply say that a man has done this. It is true in the world that many a culprit goes scot-free and somebody who is caught, though he had committed a lesser sin, is punished with a capital punishment, sometimes. Not that I hold a brief for Mundhra. When you consider an individual, his other circumstances will have to be taken into consideration. People who talk about Mundhra and make capital out of the name Mundhra have behaved worse than Mundhra in the State sectors. People have made money. There were accusations made here. Circumstances could be utilised for the benefit of certain people, institutions or parties. Much was said about the contribution to the party funds. Government has also explained how this question of party funds has to be dealt with. Which party has not received funds from the public? Every Party, including the Communist Party, has received funds. We receive it openly, of course, from Mundhra and men like him. . . . (Interruptions.)

Shri B. K. Galkwad (Nasik): Not the Republican Party.

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Shri Thanu Pillai: Who knows? Nobody knows about the Republican Party. It has to be looked into with a microscope. That may be the trouble with that party. (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): Can you prove it?

Shri Thanu Pillai: The hon. lady Member is angry. Perhaps she wants to force me to say something about Kerala and the past Kerala Government. We have got a principle not to attack those that are dead and gone. So, that Government is not there and we do not want to attack that Party. The point is that all the parties, including the Communist Party do get funds.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Why do you not prove it?

Shri Thanu Pillai: It cannot be refuted. (Interruptions.) They use the trade union front for intimidating many people.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: On a point of explanation, will the hon. Speaker ask the hon. Member to correct himself because I have said on behalf of the Republican Party that the Republican Party has not received a single pie from such persons?

Mr. Speaker: He said that all parties got funds. (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Where is the proof, if he is so sure?

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. He generally says that there is no party which does not receive funds. The hon. Member stood up and interrupted him. Then he said that he could not say definitely and that is all that anybody can say.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: What is the meaning of this allegation?

Mr. Speaker: One swallow does not make a summer. If one party does not get, does it mean that all the

other parties do not get? (Interruptions.)

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Sir, on other occasions, you have ruled that one cannot make a sweeping allegation without substantiating it.

Mr. Speaker: All parties receive some funds. (Interruptions.)

Shri Thanu Pillai: I am prepared to substantiate it. Let the Communist Party come out for an enquiry to find out whether it has not received any money from any quarter. I challenge them. I am prepared to come before the Commission and say whether, *vis-à-vis* the Congress Party, the Communist Party has been receiving funds or not.

Shrimati Renu Chakravarty: Is he prepared to move a motion like that?

Shri Thanu Pillai: Not only that. We get money from Indians in our country. But they get money from outside. (Interruptions.) It is very difficult when people are told the truth. Truth is sometimes hard to lease. It was an open fact that money was being collected as a fund for parties during the freedom struggle and even after the freedom fight because we have to fight these people. We are not having a one-party State. We have got a multi-party State. They adopt certain methods, and we adopt certain different methods.

Shri Prabhat Kar (Hooghly): You are to safeguard the interests of the people.

Shri Thanu Pillai: They have got many Mundhras. Not only there are individual Mundhras in this country, but I am constrained to say that the misuse of finance in Kerala now becomes more apparent, more real. I am forced to say that the communists had created a Mundhra State in this country. Why shout about individuals,

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when a State can utilise its machinery to utilise the funds for the sake of the party?

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Have you got proofs? Why don't you move for an enquiry? (Interruption)

Shri Thanu Pillai: I am ever ready to accept an enquiry. The people of Kerala have told you what it is. Everybody in this country knows it. What is the use of hiding a fact, a fact which is so apparent, so patent, so real? The people of Kerala did not fight for nothing. They fought because they found that a State of Mundhra was developing and it was very dangerous. (Interruption) That was the only reason why the people of Kerala were forced to agitate. (Interruption) We are going there and there we will meet you, don't worry.

Now, coming to this Report—Sir, you must give me more time to cover these interruptions—Shri Sivashunmugam Pillai has come to a right conclusion. The other commissions have held that the whole truth has not been told. At least the dissenting member of the UPSC has found that the whole truth has been spoken.

The drag in the Calcutta market was a reality and the Minister, on his avowed principles, did not want to use the finance of the LIC for the protection of the drag on the share market. Therefore, the principal Finance Secretary who had his own theory, his own approaches, so much liberty of action, so much discretionary authority, overstepped his authority and took an over-interest in the deal in which he was bringing in the Mundhra affair. Now if the market value of all these shares is taken the LIC is not a loser but a gainer. But that day, when this question was raised, the situation was different.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): But the method was wrong.

Shri Thanu Pillai: The deal may be wrong. If there had been any attri-

bute of corrupt practices, of mala fides, I would have accepted the observation of Shri Morarka. But in the absence of mala fides being attributed anywhere, you should give the better interpretation if there are two possible interpretations. Therefore, if somebody has made some money and some of our hon friends know it, it is beyond the purview of this House because that has not been mentioned in any of the reports and no mala fides have been attributed to anybody. As such, the best construction that could be placed is that the Principal Finance Secretary took upon himself a strong measure to put up that share market which was dragging. And, it was a deliberate drag on the market, because many banks and many share brokers were unloading the shares of Mundhra concerns particularly because that man was caught in bad debts. If he had been given time, it is possible that he might have consolidated his position and got things settled. God only knows whether even after this he will come again in another name and consolidate his position, because the system, as I observed in the beginning, is such that if a few bankers will under-write, if a few share brokers will assist, a man with scrap or with nothing can become a multi-millionaire in a few months or a year. That being the economic situation and the pattern of society, much could not be made out of this one man's name being shown as a red herring everywhere.

Now, coming to the Minister's part of it, hon Members of the Communist Party, particularly said that he is very much kicking and alive and therefore they were taking this attitude. If the hon Member concerned had an objective thinking and said that there was this reasoning, this principle involved in the face of the facts about the Minister and therefore he was taking a particular approach, I would have welcomed it. But the

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hon. Member who spoke yesterday on behalf of the Communist Party said that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is quite alive and kicking. Therefore, Sir, there is the fear of the hon. Member and his party. A strong man from the Congress Party to be on the Treasury Benches is not to their liking. That should not be the motive behind in analysing the deeds of persons, whether Members or Ministers, by this House. This House, Sir, when it expects the respect and regard to be given to it, hon. Members, to whichever party they might belong, must bring in an objective thinking and not accuse a particular individual who is not to their liking giving interpretations which are extraneous.

As Shri Feroze Gandhi very ably submitted before the House yesterday, it has not been proved that the Minister told categorically that this money could be invested in any of the shares. But as all of us know, he said: "Look into it". If it means that there was a categorical direction by the Minister to buy these shares and the Principal Finance Secretary took it to be so, it may be that he was aware that he did not give any consent but he thought that the purchase of these shares could not have been very bad and in the ultimate analysis it would all come up, as it has actually come up. But, then, there was another difficulty also. He could not go into the full question and immediately bring in only the good shares and leave out the bad shares. It is the bad shares which would affect those concerned. Therefore, perhaps, he speculated. The Principal Finance Secretary or any officer of the Government has no right to speculate on Government money or Government authority. If the finding is there that he has overstepped his authority and taken over-interest in the matter, to that extent....

Shri Feroze Gandhi (Rai Bareilly): I think I have been a little misunderstood. What I said yesterday was that

Shri T. T. Krishnamachari had not mentioned to anybody that the Life Insurance Corporation should invest in these shares. It is only when Mr. Patel went to him that he said: "Look into it".

Shri Thanu Pillai: That is right. I am only saying that on this "Look into it" Mr. Patel took up the matter. As I said earlier, when there are two possible constructions, we should take the better one. The Government has in its wisdom dropped the charges. In democracy, when you wield power, according to our old saying, you must use it mildly. The benefit of doubt should always be given to the accused even if some doubt is there. The Government was rather generous. It was not afraid of taking disciplinary action against an I.C.S. officer because other officers will all be demoralised. There are cases where I.C.S. officers have been punished. But in this case they perhaps thought it proper to drop the charges without taking any further stringent disciplinary action, not out of fear of demoralisation of other officers but out of generosity and the benefit of doubt being given to the accused.

Then, there is much force in the argument that if the factual wrong or mistake has not been established, the constitutional responsibility also is rather meaningless. To that extent, when one is dropped the other has to be amended.

Shri Krishnamachari, I would submit, resigned even before the Chagla Commission's Report was published. His resignation was tendered much earlier. We have had other instances. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri resigned because he felt after the Ariyalur accident—it touched him so much—that his department had gone wrong and he thought he must take the responsibility and resign. Because he resigned can you say that there were other attributes to be attached to him? Likewise, Shri Krishnamachari honestly felt—he eloquently speaks about it

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in his letter to the Prime Minister—that it won't be proper or useful for him to continue in that important office and be of assistance to the Prime Minister or the Cabinet with these sorts of reports and rumours and enquiries. The resignation was accepted after the report was submitted. Therefore, during the time between his resignation and its acceptance the report was submitted to Government. Therefore, it is not the outcome of a finding that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari resigned. But he resigned by his free will. As he was a Minister belonging to the Congress party, he thought that he must set a good example to this country. Further, there is the precedent of Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. Therefore, Shri T. T. Krishnamachari's resignation is not the outcome of the Chagla Commission's report or its findings. But he resigned on a principle which he thought was sacred, and he applied to himself that principle. We must put only that construction and not feel that his resignation is the outcome of this report and that it should be amended and all that.

So, my clarification of the whole position would be that the Minister resigned by his own free will, the report had no impact on the resignation and the further action taken by Government was dependent upon this democratic approach, a sort of softer approach than a stringent approach.

Br M. S. Aney (Nagpur) Was the resignation before or after his examination as a witness by the Chagla Commission?

Shri Thanu Pillai: There was no question of resignation before the Chagla Commission enquiry at all. Before its report or its finding was out, he submitted his resignation. But apart from that, I may say that the report is different and the enquiry is different. The resignation is not the outcome of that finding. Even before

that finding, he gave his resignation. That is my submission.

Therefore I would submit that the Government's resolution is quite in order and most proper and nothing else could have been better.

Shri B. C. Kamble (Kopergaon) Sir, at the outset I would like to raise an important question, namely, what is the constitutional convention that this House proposes to adopt with regard to such reports. The kind of report which is before the House has a special significance because the Board was headed by the best judicial men. They have no partisan mind and therefore they reflect, as a matter of rule, the wishes of all sections of the House.

I was searching whether there is any similar report in any other country which can compare with this report here. I found such a report in England, in the year 1949, there was a report called the report of the tribunal appointed to enquire into the allegations reflecting on the official conduct of the Ministers of the Crown and other public servants. I have carefully gone through that report with a view to make a comparative study of the report before us as well as the Chagla Commission's report.

In the year 1949, what was the attitude that the Government in Britain took, and what was the attitude that the opposition party took in the British Parliament? I shall be concise and I shall show what was the convention there and what convention this House should follow. At that time, Mr Attlee was the Prime Minister of Great Britain. What was the motion that he made? The motion read like this:

"I beg to move that the report of the Tribunal appointed under the Tribunals Enquiry Act, 1921, etc., etc., be accepted by the House."

That was the motion that was made by the British Prime Minister. What

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is the speech that he made? Very briefly, the speech was

"Where there are rumours, rumours of corruption in the public service which might shake public confidence, there must be means of rapid investigation"

How did he conclude his speech? He concluded by saying:

"Whatever be our party differences, we are all united in our determination to maintain the highest standards of integrity in the public life of the country. The report of the Tribunal has shown the pitfalls that beset the path of public men in high positions and the terrible consequences that may flow from any laxity"

That is what the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom said

What was the attitude that the Opposition took at that time? At that time, the Conservative Party was in the Opposition and Mr Churchill made a speech. What was his speech? Briefly the substance of the speech was

"I cannot feel that any party issue is involved. The honour of the Labour Party, of the Conservative Party and the Liberal Party is not the interest of those parties alone, but of the British nation"

Therefore, what I would like to say is this: whether we are united or not united, so far as the maintenance of high standards of integrity in public life is concerned, my submission is, we should remain united. That is to say, a certain convention must be followed.

The other question is this: When there are rumours, and, as Prime Minister Attlee said, when there are rumours which shake the public confidence, whether we agree or we do not agree, we must have rapid means of investigation. I suppose the hon

Home Minister would raise himself to the status to which Prime Minister Attlee rose. That is to say, with regard to such reports, the constitutional convention is that the reports must be unanimously accepted. That is why I submit that in the case of this report this convention should be followed.

We have got a Constitution. It is a ten-year old Constitution. It is purely a skeleton. Therefore, flesh and blood must be put into the Constitution and that can be done only by adopting this kind of convention. Therefore, what I would submit is that this kind of reports, and particularly this report before the House should be unanimously accepted by the House.

I would now turn to other things. My hon friend Shri Feroze Gandhi made a very nice speech. I heard him quite attentively. However, I was rather wondering whom he was complaining against. That was my wonder. He was complaining, or he was criticising the Government resolution. That is to say, he was criticising the Government of his own party. Having regard to the procedure and having regard to the methods of the parliamentary system of Government, I do not know whether he was fair to himself or to the Government of his party or even to the hon House, because there are certain things to be considered in this connection. I incidentally refer to this aspect of the matter because if there are views which go to criticise the Government policy, naturally they must come from the Opposition side and they must get more time. But what is happening is that much of the time is taken by the Congress members and I submit that there should be an improvement so far as this aspect is concerned.

What Shri Feroze Gandhi said is very important. He has given us the material and he said that the Bose Board's report leaves us guessing. He tried to point out what was

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the driving force and he pointed towards Shri Chaturvedi, the Chairman of the Calcutta Stock Exchange. He received cheers in this House, that is to say, the House was almost in agreement with what Shri Feroze Gandhi said. If that is so, the material that he has given leads us to further investigation. In other words, we cannot stop here. Unless we trace it fully and see where the responsibility lies, we cannot stop. Otherwise, the impression in this House and outside the House would be that there are more energetic men, more intelligent men, more 'designful' men who can defy even the best of judicial minds, who can defy the Government and who can defy Parliament. That impression should not be there. Therefore, Shri Feroze Gandhi has supplied further information and there must be further investigation in order that we should have the means of rapid investigation when there are rumours which shake the public confidence.

I have read the Government resolution very carefully. The hon. Home Minister is here. I am sorry to say that the resolution is without any substance whatever. It does not contain any substance. On the contrary, the resolution is on the defence. It has nothing positive to say. It is apologetic. This matter arose out of a good deal of discussion in this House. The House adopted a certain resolution which was moved by the hon. Prime Minister and that was on the Chagla Commission's report. My precise question is, can Government adopt independently a resolution without taking this House into confidence, when it had been stated in the motion passed by the House that appropriate proceedings shall be initiated against the officers responsible for putting through the transaction? This House was silenced on the basis of that assurance which was given by the Prime Minister. Due to shortage of time, I will read only the relevant portion of the motion adopted by the House:

"Government propose to initiate appropriate proceedings on the basis of the findings of the Commission in respect of the officers responsible for putting through the transaction."

We are bound by this motion, whether the Home Ministry is bound or not; I suppose the Ministry also is bound by that. So, if due respect is to be given to the wishes of the House, prior to coming to the House, the Home Ministry cannot adopt any kind of resolution, as they have done now.

Sir, what is the appropriate proceeding? Is dropping the charges appropriate proceeding? I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister as to whether whatever the Prime Minister said is or is not to be respected. The Prime Minister said that appropriate proceedings shall be initiated. But we find the appropriate proceeding is dropping the charge. It is really very wonderful that they do not have any regard whatsoever for a motion which has been already passed by this House.

I am not particular about Mr. Patel, but I am saying to the Government, you honour your word. What are the grounds given for dropping the charges against Mr. Patel? Four grounds are given: Distinguished record, complicated post-budget situation, absence of *mala fides* and advice given by the UPSC. With regard to his distinguished record, was Government knowing or not knowing about the distinguished record before the Board was appointed? The distinguished record was there already. The complicated post-budget situation also is well-known; there is nothing additional or special about it. Regarding absence of *mala fides*, when Mr. Patel's explanation was received by Government, could Government see any *mala fides* or *bona fides*? If Government could see that there was absence of *mala fides*, Government should not have instituted an inquiry

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with regard to Mr. Patel. But Government was satisfied that there was something to be inquired into and so Government instituted the inquiry and Mr. Patel was accordingly charge-sheeted.

There is a curious thing, viz. that Mr. Patel raised a question about the jurisdiction of the Bose Board according to the rules of discipline and he said, the Board has no jurisdiction. He referred to rule 5. Due to shortage of time, I cannot go into it in detail. Incidentally, I would say to the Government, please come forward with a Bill to make a law under article 309 which will govern the service conditions of the employees with regard to the affairs of the Union. The service rules are being framed on the basis of the old Act probably the Government of India Act of 1935. I do not know the exact position. The proper position would be that Government should bring forward a Bill under article 309, which provides

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment, and conditions of service " etc

With regard to the UPSC's advice, the UPSC have entered a field which is not theirs at all. In fact, they had no business to enter into the findings of the Bose Board. The UPSC shall be consulted only with regard to disciplinary action. What they have to say is, either take disciplinary action or do not take; or the action should be more severe or less severe. Beyond that, they cannot go into the findings of the Bose Board. Otherwise, we are creating very bad precedents. Of course, while action against members of the UPSC should not be taken, there is the appropriate article 370, whereby the members of the UPSC can also be removed. Therefore, this matter should be fully enquired into as to why they have such advice. That is very strange. I have gone through the

reports of the UPSC and there are many instances where the Commission gave certain advice, which was not accepted by Government. There is a case of an executive engineer who went to the Deputy Director and saw him without his permission. Immediately he was fined. Even though the UPSC said that action should not be taken in that case, Government took certain action. But in regard to Mr. Patel, two Commissions have held that he is guilty. How can you then say, "We rely partly on the advice given by the UPSC"?

Finally, I would submit to the House that if we do not adopt a convention to adopt such reports, our future is not so good. I am saying this because in future, it is likely to happen that there will be no regard whatever for the findings of any judicial authority. Therefore, due respect should be given to the report and the report should be adopted. Further, if we believe in high standards, there should be a further investigation into the matter. The matter should be fully dealt with in a proper manner, so that the public may know that the Members of this House are so vigilant that the matter cannot be left half-way and it should be dealt with fully and properly. That is my submission.

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह (चन्दीली) श्रीमान्, मुदडा कांड के उद्घाटन के अवसर पर हम ने ऐसा महसूस किया था कि भ्रष्टाचार और मनमानेपन का खात्मा अब शायद हमारे देश में हो सके। लेकिन मुझे इस बात का दुःख है कि जिन लोगों ने इस कांड का उद्घाटन किया उन्होंने ही अब जब इस सदन में अपनी तकरीर की उस में उन्होंने सब से ऊँचे बैठे हुए लोगों की बहुत जोरो के साथ बकालत की और इस बात को देख कर और सुन कर बहुत ही आश्चर्य हुआ।

यह सही है कि वह बकालत बहुत ही योग्यता के साथ की गई है। यह भी सही है

[श्री प्र० ना० सिंह]

कि इस बकायत को करते समय ऐसे एविडेन्स को पढ़ कर सुनाया गया जिस से ऐसा लगता था कि शायद श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी का इस मूदड़ा डील के मामले में कोई सबब नहीं था। जहाँ तक सीधे रिश्ते का मवाल है वह सही है कि श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी का जहाँ तक ताल्लुक है, वह सीधे तरीके से बात हमारे सामने नहीं आई है। लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि छागला कमिशन और उसी के साथ साथ ब्रिटिश बोम इन्क्वायरी बोर्ड को जिस सीमा के घन्दर रह कर काम करना पड़ा है उस को भी ध्यान में हमें रखना होगा। हम को यह भी देखना है कि जो मर्कमस्टासिस हैं और जिन मर्कमस्टासिस में जा चीज हमारे सामने आई है डायरेक्ट एविडेन्स न होते हुए भी, क्या मर्कमस्टागल एविडेन्स इतना काफी नहीं है यह पता लगाने के लिये कि श्री कृष्णमाचारी का सम्बन्ध है या नहीं? श्री कृष्णमाचारी की बकायत बहुत ही जबरदस्त तरीके से हमारे सामने की गई है। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं इस रिपोर्ट की तरफ और खाम तौर से गवर्नमेंट का जो रेजोल्यूशन है, उस के पेज ४ पर, पैरा १० की तरफ आप का ध्यान बिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस में गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से कहा गया है —

"The evidence produced in this case has been examined minutely by the different bodies. It is clear from the evidence that the initiative for the purchase of the Mundhra shares in the June transaction did not emanate from the Minister himself. The selection of all the shares or the determination of the prices or the principles on which they were to be based were not brought to the notice of the Minister before the transaction was concluded."

13 hrs

जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है, जिस को, कि गवर्नमेंट ने पास किया है, उस में

इस बात को कहा गया कि जिस समय तक ट्रांजेक्शन कन्क्लूड हुआ, उस समय तक मिनिस्टर को इस बात की जानकारी नहीं थी, उन को कोई विशेष जानकारी नहीं थी। इस मोदे के सिलसिले में जितने तौर तरीके प्रपनाये गये, उस के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी न होते हुए भी यह सही है कि थोड़ी बहुत जानकारी उस समय उन को थी लेकिन मैं तो यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सौदे के बाद उस को जानकारी हुई या नहीं, सौदे के बाद उन्हें उस के डिटेल मिले या नहीं? और यदि सीद्ध होने के बाद उन्हें पूरे डिटेल मिले तो उस के बाद उन्हो ने क्या कार्रवाई की? क्या उन्हो ने उन प्रॉफिसर्स को पुल अप किया जिन्होंने इस तरह की कार्रवाई की? क्या उन्हो ने इस सदन को इस बारे में कॉन्फिडेंस में लिया? जो प्रिंसिपल प्राइवेट सेक्रेटरी पटेल, कामच और वैद्यनाथन ने मिल कर कार्रवाईया की, उन के सिलसिले में उन्हो ने हाउस के सामने इस चीज को रक्खा कि जो कार्रवाईया उन लोगो ने की वे उचित नहीं थी? इन चीज को देखना भी जरूरी है कि जब २२ जून को श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने पटेल माहब ने इस बात की कहा, मूदड़ा शेयरर्स करीबने के मिलसिले में चर्चा की तो ऐसी बात नहीं कि टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी को मूदड़ा शेयरर्स के सौदे के सिलसिले में जानकारी न रही हो। थोड़ी ही जानकारी सही, मामूली जानकारी सही, कौजुमल जानकारी सही, मीटिंग में जाते हुए जानकारी सही, लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किसी स्थिति में उन्हें जानकारी कराई गई मूदड़ा शेयरर्स, मूदड़ा के एंटीसिडेंट्स टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी को आपस में या नहीं? वह यह जानने के या नहीं कि मूदड़ा किस तरह का प्रायनी है? किस तरह का व्यवहार करने वाले यह मूदड़ा साहब हैं। इस सिलसिले में अधिक न कह कर मैं खुद ब्रिटिश बोम एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के ३७ पन्ने को पढ़ना चाहता हूँ :

"We will first travel back to the year 1955. Mr. Krishnamachari told us that he knew about certain of Mr. Mundhra's activities, which he specified, as far back as 1955. As he chose his words carefully, it will be fairer to use his own language. He said:

"Mr. Mundhra is a person who comes under the purview of the Government. We did not like integration; and we did not like inter-locking of funds. I did not like his getting control of these companies."

In another passage he says:

"The position about Mr. Mundhra, as I knew, is that he was buying companies, as most other people are doing. He has used funds of one company for the purchase of another and the inter-locking is the main scheme of building up an empire. In this particular case, he is very young and inexperienced and that is why from the beginning I told my predecessor, who asked me to meet him in 1955, that I did not think him any good."

इस के साथ साथ हम आगे बढ़ कर इस बात को भी देखते हैं कि टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी को केवल इसी बात की जानकारी नहीं थी कि मून्डरा कैसा घादमी है।

Shri Nambir Bharucha (East Khadesh): Read page 91. What does it all amount to?

Shri P. N. Singh: I certainly will do it.

उस के बाद हम इस चीज को भी देखते हैं कि टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी को बम्बई शेयर स्टॉक एक्सचेंज में श्री मून्डरा के कम्पनियों में टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी एंड कम्पनी के पोस्ट को रजिस्टर पर न ले जाने की बात की भी जानकारी है। यह सही है कि हो सकता है

कि श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के पास सीधी सीधी बातें न आई हो लेकिन टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने जो जाने थी मी० डी० देशमुख को लिखी २३ अगस्त, १९५५ को उस में उन्हो ने लिखा था

"It seems very strange that, despite so many stringent measures in the Companies Act, right at our very nose Haridas Mundhra can do what he likes. ... I do think we must have some reserve powers for Government at least to secure information and to prevent mischief when a large block of the shares of any company whose capital and assets are more than 20 lakhs are to change hands"

इसी तरीके में इस बात को भी देखिये कि जहाँ तक मून्डरा कम्पनी के शेयर का सवाल है, जहाँ तक मून्डरा की रेपुटेशन का सवाल है, जहाँ तक मून्डरा के ऐटिटीयूड का सवाल है, इन सारी बातों के सम्बन्ध में टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी को जानकारी थी। ऐसी वक्ता में जब टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के मामले में पटेल साहब ने कहा, भले ही कैबिनेट रिफरेंस किया हो, भले ही मीटिंग से जाते हुए कैबिनेट रिफरेंस किया, क्या टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ने इस बात की तकलीफ उठाई कि वे इस बात को देखें कि इस सम्बन्ध में सौदा हुआ या नहीं, और वह सौदा हुआ तो कैसा हुआ? वह सौदा अच्छा है या नहीं, वह व्यापारिक सिद्धान्तों के अनुरूप है या नहीं, और इस सौदे को हम मानें या न मानें? इस सम्बन्ध में यदि उन्होंने जानकारी की होती और उस जानकारी को प्राप्त करने के बाद उन अधिकारियों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई की होती जिन्होंने इस तरह की कार्रवाइयाँ की, तो में इस बात को समझ सकता था कि टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी का इस में दोष नहीं।

इस के साथ साथ हम देखते हैं कि टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी ऐसे घादमी थे जो

[श्री प्र० ना० सिंह]

एल० आई० सी० के आफिस में पहुँच जाया करती थे, एल० आई० सी० के दफ्तर में जा कर खुद घाबसे लिखा करते थे, खुद हुक्म दिया करते थे। इस से एक बात बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है कि अपनी जगह पर टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के इस तरह की कार्रवाई पर मौन रहने का मतलब क्या होता है? इस के माने क्या होते हैं? जब हम टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के सम्बन्ध में अपनी राय को रखते हैं तो हमें इस बात को अच्छी तरह से सामने रखना चाहिये।

यह भी बिल्कुल स्पष्ट है, श्री श्री फीरोज जी ने इस सदन के सामने सदन की सारी बातों का उत्तर देते हुए कहा था कि जिस समय प्रश्न का उत्तर दिया जा रहा था उस समय सारी बातें ठीक तरीके से श्री कृष्णमाचारी द्वारा सदन के सामने नहीं आईं। उस समय फीरोज जी ने कहा कि वे अपने पैरो पर कूद रहे थे और इस समय खुद हम ने देखा कि उन्होंने टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी की बहुत जबरदस्त बकालत की। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पार्लियामेंट के इतिहास में फीरोज जी का नाम भ्रमर रहेगा, इस बात के लिये कि उन्होंने ही मूँदड़ा कांड का उद्घाटन किया और इस बात के लिये भी कि उन्होंने ही इस कांड के सब से ज्यादा जिम्मेदार आदमी की बकालत की। इस के साथ-साथ मैं इस बात को

श्री फीरोज गांधी : इस में टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी के खिलाफ जो है वह भी तो कहो। यही क्यों कहते हो, सब कुछ कहो। अगर आप को यह इतला है कि टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी को इतला थी, तो उसे भी कहो।

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : मैं फीरोज जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब हम ला को एनक्वाय्र कर रहे हैं तो उस एनक्वाय्र के समय यह भी देखें कि जो सम्प्लीकेंट कांडकट है वह क्या है, वह गलत है या नहीं। अगर डाइरेक्ट

एविडेंस नहीं है तो जो सम्प्लीकेंट कांडकट है वह जून साबित करता है या नहीं? मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी का जो सम्प्लीकेंट कांडकट है वह साबित करता है कि इस 'दंडा डील' में उन का सीधा सम्बन्ध रहा है। इस के साथ-साथ मैं

श्री फीरोज गांधी : रुपये पैसे पर तो आपो।

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : मैं इस चीज को कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह प्रालिखित क्यों हुआ। क्या इंटेंशन है टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी का? स्वयम् विविजन बोस बोर्ड ने लिखा कि चूंकि कांग्रेस पार्टी को डाई लाख रुपया एलेक्शन के सिलसिले में दिया गया, य० पी० की कांग्रेस पार्टी को, केन्द्रीय कांग्रेस पार्टी को, ऐसी हालत में इस डील के साथ इस चीज को जोड़ने की बात है।

श्री फीरोज गांधी : ५,००० रु० की बात तो कहो।

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह : हर चीज को कहना पबराइये नहीं।

श्रीमन्, मैं इस चीज को कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसी सम्बन्ध में विविजन बोस एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट में ५,००० रु० सोशलिस्ट पार्टी द्वारा दिये जाने की बात कही गई है। मैं इस सदन के सामने इस बात को रिफ्यूट करना चाहता हूँ और हिन्दुस्तान की सोशलिस्ट पार्टी अपने आप को किसी भी कमीशन के सामने पेश करने को तैयार है जो कि इस बात की जांच करे कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी ने मूँदड़ा से रुपया लिया है या नहीं। वह सोशलिस्ट पार्टी कोई दूसरी होगी जिसने मूँदड़ा साहब से पांच हजार रुपये का लोन देन किया होगा। इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बहुत अच्छा हो यदि कोई कोड आफ कंडक्ट पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के लिए निश्चित कर दिया जाये कि उनके फाइनेन्स कहां से आयें।

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अगर ऐसा नियम बना दिया जाये तो हम को इस में कोई ऐतराज नहीं होगा। हम जमीन पर खड़े रहना चाहते हैं। हम इन पूंजीपतियों के पैसे से इस सदन में भ्राने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि जमीन पर खड़े होकर हिन्दुस्तान की सियासत की जाये चाहे वह सरकारी पार्टी हो या विरोध में बैठे हुए लोग हों। चाहे इधर की शिकायत हो या उधर की शिकायत हो, लेकिन अगर कोई ऐसा कोड आफ कंडक्ट बना दिया जाये कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को जो कुछ दिया जाये वह साफ तौर से लोगों के सामने आ जाये तो मैं यह कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ कि बहुत कुछ करपशन जो धाज दिखाई देता है वह दूर हो सकता है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पोलिटिकल पार्टीज को फण्ड देने के सवाल के बारे में सदन को मामला साफ कर देना चाहिये। साथ ही यदि वर्तमान परम्परा चलती रही और जिन लोगों की बाजार में २०० और ३०० रुपए की भी चलन नहीं है उनको किमी मिनिस्टर का नाते रिश्तेदार होने के कारण उद्योगपतियों के यहां दोन्धे और ड्राई ड्राई हजार रुपया मिलता रहा, तो यह भ्रष्टाचार कभी खत्म नहीं हो सकता। यदि इस भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करना है तो हमको पब्लिक लाइफ के लिये एक नया कोड आफ कंडक्ट बनाना चाहिये और जब तक ऐसा नहीं किया जाता यह मामला खत्म नहीं हो सकता। * * *

जहां तक पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट का सवाल है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस रिपोर्ट में कमीशन ने अपनी सीमा का अतिक्रमण किया है। छागला कमाशन के बाद और विवियन बोस इन्क्वायरी कमेटी के बाद जिनमें हिन्दुस्तान के उन बड़े-बड़े लोगो 'भ्राम दिया जिनका कि जीवन ही कानून में बीता था, यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन

उन पर जब बन कर बैठा और उन चीजों पर भी रिमार्क बात किये जिन पर ऐसे करना आवश्यक नहीं था। मैं ऐसा सम्झता हूँ कि ऐसा करके पब्लिक सर्विस कर्मचान ने अपनी सीमा का अतिक्रमण किया है। ऐसी दशा में हमें इस बात का भी फेंमला करना चाहिये और ऐसी लोकतन्त्रात्मक परम्परा का निर्माण करना चाहिये कि जब हम किसी मामले में बोर्ड आफ इन्क्वायरी बिठायें जिसमें इतने ऊंचे किस्म के लोग हों, तो फिर उसल फैंसले के बाद इस तरह से पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन के सामने वह मामला भेजे तो उस सम्बन्ध में यूनियन पब्लिक सर्विस कमीशन को क्या सीमा हो?

जहां तक रिपोर्ट का सम्बन्ध है सरकार ने अपने प्रस्ताव में कहा है कि ऐसे मामलों में इस बात की परम्परा चलायी जाए कि कमीशन की बात को माना जाए और इसी बात को लेकर सरकार ने कहा है कि और कारणों के भलावा हम पटेल साहब को कमीशन की सिफारिश पर मुक्त करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक पटेल साहब का सवाल है शुरू से लेकर आखिर तक उनका हम डोल में हाथ रहा है। इसको श्री फ रोज गात्री साहब ने भी स्वीकार किया है जिन्होंने श्री टी० टी० कृष्णमाचारी को ६५में से निकाल देने की कोशिश की है। और यह चीज रिकार्ड में भी साफ तौर से साबित है कि पटेल साहब का हाथ इस डोल में शुरू से आखिर तक रहा। इसलिये मैं इस सम्बन्ध में सदन के मामले पुनः सारी बातें नहीं रखना चाहता।

जहां तक श्री कामथ का और वैद्यनाथन का सवाल है, मूदड़ा के शेयर्स का दाम ८२ रुपए के बजाए ८० रुपए श्री कामथ ने ही कर दिया और फिर इस चीज को कामथ साहब ने नहीं देखा कि किस तरह शेयर्स का दाय तय किया गया है। अगर वह तमाम चीजों को स्वयं देखते तो सरकार को दस लाख रुपए

[श्री प्र० ना० सिंह]

का नुकसान न होता और ५० लाख रुपया इस तरह से लाक न होता। जहाँ तक श्री कमथ, श्री पटेल और श्री बैचनाथन का सम्बन्ध है इतनी बात साफ है कि जो सौदा हुआ उसके सिलसिले में जो ज्यादा रकम भी गयी उसमें बड़ी भारी लापरवाही बरती गयी, मैं तो इसको किमिनल नेगलीजेंस कहूँगा। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा न कह कर केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन अधिकारियों के सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने जो रुक प्रपनाया है वह अपनी जगह पर उचित नहीं है।

इसी के साथ साथ अन्त में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस मूदबा काण्ड के सिलसिले में हमारे जो धर्म के चार स्तम्भ हैं, वित्त मन्त्रालय, रिजर्व बैंक, स्टेट बैंक और जीवन बीमा नियम, ये भी हिले बिना नहीं रहे हैं। इन सभी पर बोझ बहुत छोटे पड़े हैं। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत गम्भीर बात है हमारे लिये, इस मदन के लिये और इस देश के लिये कि आज इस देश के अन्दर इस तरह की कार्रवाई हो रही है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जो लोग इस प्रकार जनता के रुपयों के साथ खिलवाड़ करते हैं यदि उनके विरुद्ध ठीक कार्रवाई न हो तो एक अच्छी परम्परा का जन्म नहीं होगा और उसका नतीजा यह होगा कि भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ता चला जाएगा और उसके चलते लोक-जन्यात्मक मर्यादाएँ सतरे में पड़ जाएगी।

इन चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने है और जो रिपोर्ट सदन के सामने है, उसके सम्बन्ध में जो बहुत हुई है इस पर गृह मन्त्रालय और वित्त मन्त्री जी सोच विचार करें और इस सदन की जो राय है उस पर ध्यान देते हुए कोई पुनः समुचित फैसला करें।

Shri G. B. Pant: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had the opportunity of listening to the speeches that have been delivered this morning and also to some of the speeches that were made yesterday. I have gone through the record, of the speeches that were made during my absence. I should like to express my appreciation of the elaborate speech delivered by Shri Feroze Gandhi and to congratulate him on the immense pains taken by him in studying this question. He has waded through thousands of pages of evidence and has also examined the other material. It is something which, I think, may well be followed by some of us too. I wonder if we are equally industrious.

This matter was first brought to light by Shri Feroze Gandhi and perhaps Dr. Ram Subhag Singh—two of the leading members of our Party. There has been considerable talk in this House about the maintenance of the highest standards of integrity. I wonder if the example set by these friends by themselves does not fully prove and demonstrate the anxiety of the members of the Party to maintain the highest standards of public conduct. The probe into this affair was initiated at their instance. It was in the course of the discussion, I think, that took place on the 12th of December, 1957 that the then Finance Minister himself suggested that a Commission of Enquiry should be set up. He agreed to do so spontaneously and he also had Chief Justice Chagla selected for this purpose. The choice fell on one of the most independent Judges in the country, if I may say so—I do not imply thereby that others are less so.

After that, the Chagla report was discussed here and the Government placed a motion before this House which, if I remember aright, was adopted unanimously by the House.

A number of speeches were made yesterday and a number of quotations

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were also cited from the report of the Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry. I do not know if the purpose was to tell us that there were differences between the speakers and ourselves. I do not think there are any. In fact the scope of agreement and the field over which we all have a common outlook and a common approach is much wider than has been imagined. We have been of the view—I have stated it in emphatic and unequivocal terms more than once in this and perhaps in the other House also, and the Prime Minister also did likewise—that this ill-fated deal of June, 1957 was of an unbusiness-like character and it was improper in many ways. So far as the references to the report of any Commission are concerned in order to demonstrate or to establish this fact, I would tell my friends that I agree with them that there is no difference between us. In fact, we have been as anxious to look deep into this matter and to make as piercing and penetrating an enquiry into it as might be possible. That is the reason why after the report of the Chagla Commission had been received we had another body appointed.

There, however, seems to be some misconception about the exact character of the enquiry that was to be made by the Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry and the position that that Board had in accordance with the statutory rules and laws. The Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry was appointed under the All India Services Rules made under the All India Services Act. It was our desire and our wish that we should seek the assistance of eminent and distinguished men for determining the issues that were facing us. Accordingly, we had this Board appointed. I may state here that I had occasion to thank Chief Justice Chagla previously and I should like to thank Mr Vivian Bose and his colleagues and also the Members of the UPSC.

Some Hon. Members: What for?

Shri G. B. Pant: For their report

I am really sorry that some hard words have been said about esteemed and estimable persons who are discharging their duties according to their light and who have been appointed with due regard to their own capacity for undertaking and fulfilling the responsibilities that have been entrusted to them.

I was just referring to the Vivian Bose Board of enquiry. The Vivian Bose Board of enquiry was appointed under, I think, rule 5 of these rules. We could have appointed either an individual or a Board. We made the latter choice. So, this Board was appointed. Charges were framed against the officials concerned, that is, Mr Patel, and Mr Kamat. Mr Vaidyanathan was directly in the service of the Corporation. But, the Corporation agreed to refer his case too to this Board of Enquiry. So, all these three cases were committed to this Board of Enquiry. What for? For giving their findings on the charges that have been referred to them by the Government. It is not a Commission like the Chagla Commission for holding a general enquiry. It was a Board of enquiry appointed under special regulations for a specific purpose.

A number of references were made yesterday to the Vivian Bose Board report. I do not consider it necessary to make any specific reference to other parts of the report. But, I may submit that the main facts which have been emphasised were before us when we discussed the Chagla Commission report. There is hardly anything new excepting the fantastic theory which we have to reject as being absurd the moment it is stated about assistance being rendered to Mundhra and that being a *quid pro quo* for this deal. To that I may have to refer later. I am just making a passing reference. But, so far as the other facts go, there is hardly anything that was not before us when we discussed the Chagla Commission report, or which was not mentioned

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in the course of that discussion. So, we have now the Vivian Bose report.

Under the rules, that report had to be referred to the Union Public Service Commission. The rules themselves provide this. I think rule 6 lays down that any report that may be made or any proposal that may be put forward will be submitted or shall be submitted to the Union Public Service Commission. This is a statutory obligation; and, of course, there cannot be the least doubt that the members of the board knew full well that their report and their proposals would be submitted to the UPSC. So, there was nothing novel about it; there was nothing that they did not know, nor was anybody competent to deal with this matter without referring it to the UPSC.

Apart from what is stated in the rules, there is article 320 of the Constitution itself, which lays down that no disciplinary action will be taken against anyone without a reference being made to the UPSC. It says:

"The Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission, as the case may be, shall be consulted....

(c) on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of India or the Government of a State in a civil capacity, including memorials or petitions relating to such matters;"

So, the fact that the Constitution imposes this obligation on those who have to deal with these matters would leave no choice to them, and this obligation had to be fulfilled. Then, it has to be remembered that when such an obligation is imposed by the Constitution itself and also by the rules, then the opinion of such a body has to be given some attention. We cannot thus summarily reject it and say, well, another board, however composed it may be, and however constituted it may be, has look-

ed into it, therefore, nothing further remains to be done and we shall put our stamp and seal of approval on it.

The Constitution imposes this responsibility on us and imposes the duty on the UPSC to examine such cases when they are referred to it. Well, some people have not been very kind to it. The UPSC consists of seven members; it has two ex-vice-chancellors, one ex-Chairman of a State Public Service Commission, one ex-Speaker, one ex-senior member of the Board of Revenue, and one, I think, ex-Chief Engineer; and it is presided over by one of the seniormost members of our services.

So, in the circumstances, to speak of them in a manner which, unfortunately, was heard in this House yesterday, does not seem to be quite appropriate. Of course, it is open to anyone to bring a charge against any particular person and to establish it, but to make insinuations and to pass innuendoes against people who have to discharge their duty and who have been selected by us for that purpose, is not likely to hearten them in the performance of their arduous task.

Now, I would submit that the report of the UPSC is a concise, well-written and clear document. One may agree with it; or one may not agree with it.

Shri Tangamani: There is also a dissenting note.

Shri P. N. Singh: Have Government taken note of that note of dissent?

Shri G. B. Pant: I agree that both of them deserve considerable attention, and I have given thought to both. So, this has to be accepted that they have given very earnest thought to the matter, they have appreciated the importance of the issues involved, and they could not have lightly interfered with the report of the Vivian Bose Board. They

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would, if they possibly could, have concurred with what has been stated by the Vivian Bose Board.

There were certain things which I noticed yesterday. Many references were made to what the Vivian Bose Board had said, but the main thing with which we are concerned today is the report of the UPSC. They have given their own reasons, and they have stated their own views. Why should they be rejected simply because the Vivian Bose Board has made in some places references of a different type? Those who did not agree with the report, I think, could appropriately have taken that report as the text and then given the reasons for differing from what the authors of the report had said. That would have been the right procedure. It was the duty of UPSC to review, to take into consideration all that the board had said, and the material that had reached them. So, on the basis of that material, they gave their report and their findings.

In fact, there has been a long-standing convention that the advice of the UPSC should be invariably accepted. So far as I remember, this House as well as the Rajya Sabha have laid great emphasis on this point. Again and again, we have been told that we should not depart from the advice that is given to us by the UPSC. That to do so would be wrong. I would not take much time of the House by giving the figures from year to year, but I can say this that Government have as a rule accepted the advice of the UPSC.

Shri Tyagi: Shall we take it that according to their advice, Government have exonerated Mr. Patel?

Shri G. B. Pant: No.

Shri Tyagi: Then, why did they not agree to the advice given by the UPSC?

Shri G. B. Pant: The advice that was given by the UPSC amounted to

exoneration. We accepted the operative part, but did not agree with the arguments given by them fully.

Shri Tyagi: But have Government exonerated Mr. Patel? That is what want to know.

Shri G. B. Pant: No, we have not.

Shri Tyagi: So the main advice has not been accepted by him.

Shri G. B. Pant: The main advice, so far as the operative part of it goes, has been accepted. Whether he calls it main or subsidiary, I am not concerned with that. But that part has been accepted. But the arguments have not been accepted. (*An Hon. Member:* How?).

During the last 8 years since this Constitution came into operation, more than 53,000 cases were referred to the Public Service Commission and there were only 16 cases in which the Government did not accept the advice of the Public Service Commission. That is an indication of the importance that we attach to the advice of the Commission; and that we are expected to attach under the Constitution which lays down that no disciplinary action should be taken without reference to the Public Service Commission. When the Constitution lays down that provision, it implies that due weight has to be given to the advice received from the Public Service Commission.

So we had to bear that aspect of the matter in mind. But I may say here that the Public Service Commission have given some reasons for the advice given by them. One of the members, Shri Pillai, did not agree with the Commission and has written a note of dissent. If I may say so, perhaps we are more in agreement with the note of dissent than with the main body of the Report. (*Some Hon. Members:* Yes.).

Shri P. N. Singh: Should we take it that Government do not agree with the arguments but agree with the judgment?

Shri G. B. Pant: I will explain that too. He seems to be mystified over it, but that is a fact and we are agreed about it. Why did we agree? Firstly, there were no *mala fides* in the case. No one has to this day stated that any of these two men, with whom we are concerned, Shri Kamat and Shri Patel, has derived any personal advantage from this affair. They may have been guilty of an error of judgment. That is a different matter. In the course of the discharge of our duties, perhaps many of us happen to commit such mistakes and sometimes the consequences of such errors may be very serious too. But there were no *mala fides* in the matter.

Then Shri Patel had rendered valuable services to the State for a period of more than 35 years. That is an aspect we cannot altogether disregard. Then he has been really concerned with the reorganisation of this Insurance Corporation. He was appointed the first Chairman. It was a very difficult task. There were 260 bodies to be integrated and the whole thing was to be placed on a sound workable basis. He did all that for us. (*An Hon. Member:* Second Vallabh-bhai!) Nationalisation was carried out through him. He was the first instrument for carrying it out. Then what else could we have done? Suppose we take the note of dissent, with which I think hon. Members opposite seem to agree. I think it is said in that note of dissent that Shri Patel should have been compulsorily retired; that is, the penalty of compulsory retirement should have been imposed on him. Shri Patel had expressed his desire to be relieved of office even before we passed our orders. If he had been compulsorily retired, he would have been exactly in the same position in which he is today.

Some Hon. Members: Not at all.

Shri G. B. Pant: So that nothing has been lost.

There were other points to be borne in mind. He and others had undergone the great ordeal and anguish of their conduct being subjected to public scrutiny for nearly two years. We may not agree with the man's behaviour, we may not agree with what he has done, but we have to take a human view of things. I may tell you that things had so developed that Shri Patel's case had become almost a symbolic case, and we did not want unnecessarily to create that a sort of feeling, which would not be in the interest of the country, when nothing substantial was to be gained by adopting the other course then before any such orders could be passed, the report and the proposal would have to be referred back to the Public Service Commission. It would have taken them two or three months again and then they would have to come back to us and then we would have been in a position to differ from them. It was better to relieve him, by virtue of this order, three months earlier than to keep him on in the service for another three months.

So we have not lost anything. We have allowed him the benefit of doubt, an hon. Member said, but we have in the totality of circumstances considered it in the interest of the country to adopt the course that we had, and I think it rather an act of wisdom, if you may so call it, where a man might even deserve a harsher sentence, but you sometimes bend down and treat him in a kinder way, specially when we do not lose anything, as I said just now. If the sentence of compulsory retirement had been passed, then too the concrete result would have been the same; it might have been a little worse, because he would have continued for another three or four months.

I may also tell the House that there was growing impatience in this House as well as outside in the coun-

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try about the Report of the Public Service Commission and the action that the Government were going to take. The atmosphere was getting vitiated. I had occasion to state at a place somewhat distant from here that I was of the view that Shri T. T. Krishnamachari was not to blame, directly or indirectly, for this deal; and that is the view which I hold even today.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The consequences will follow.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Does he not want to recall him? I agree with his views.

Shri G. B. Pant: I said that there were some whispers here and even some questions were asked indicating that we were trying to create prejudice against Shri Patel and others by making statements of this character, and that the Public Service Commission having been appointed by the Government or being directly connected with the Home Ministry, would not look into the matter impartially, in a detached and dispassionate way.

So, looking at all these things, when we are gaining by this method what we would have achieved if we had followed the other course suggested by Shri Pillai, I do not see why there should be any objection in any way.

Shri Pillai gives the reason. He says that so far as this goes, Shri Patel's is of a sort of pushful, restless nature; once he takes up a thing he will plunge into it whole-heartedly and not take any rest till it is finished. That, he gives as the explanation for all that was done and not any *mala fides*.

Shri Tyagi: The Minister was also of the same temperament.

Shri G. B. Pant: Well, if both were of the same temperament, then, so
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far as Patel at least was concerned, he was not moved by any other consideration except his own irresistible and tireless zeal to do and to accomplish whatever was assigned to him. So, he did it. I do not think, in the circumstances, this House should have any objection to the course that we have adopted.

So far as Shri Kamat goes, he was only censured Shri Kamat, whatever else one may say, was technically and also in the eye of the law guilty. He was the chief executive officer of the Corporation and he had to be careful in that capacity. Shri Patel had been called by some persons an intermeddler, interloper and this and that. But so far as Kamat goes, as the Chairman he had to be there. But you would all agree with me that Shri Kamat has acted with grace throughout, that he has made straightforward statements, that he has accepted his responsibility in an unqualified manner and words. (*Interruptions*) So, the Commission only suggested the penalty of censure and that has been accepted by the Government.

Now, Shri Kamat, by this penalty of censure does not suffer much. But our acceptance or the way in which we have dealt with Shri Patel's case does inflict great loss on him. He will be out of service; and he has yet some years when he could have earned his salary and other privileges associated with service. So, a censure is as much a technical thing as was the technical breach of Shri Kamat; while, in the other case, the sentence, howsoever imposed on Shri Patel, is a more serious one and affects him seriously.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He can be made a Governor. (*Interruptions*).

Shri G. B. Pant: It is difficult to hear the words.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: He will be rewarded elsewhere by being made a Governor.

Shri G. B. Pant: So far as I am aware, he has no intention of joining any other firm or any other concern, but, perhaps, the hon Member who just spoke knows his mind better than I do (*Interruptions*)

There was a reference in the Bose Board report about the help that had been rendered to the Congress organisation by Mundhra being responsible for the help that was given to him. I never heard anything more fantastic. But, it is not only that. It goes on to say also that when a mill, which employed, I think, about 2,000 or 3,000 labourers in Kanpur, was going to be closed, the Government intervened in the matter and asked Mundhra not to close it but to make the full use of the installed capacity. That was another reason which weighed with Government in taking this step.

Well, Sir, the Government has to deal with the industrialists all over. The new Swatantra party has been cursing the Government for its treatment of industrialists in general? (*Interruptions*) It is saying that Government has in a way interfered with everything concerning industry. Then, we must also remember that just a few months before this deal, the socialistic Budget of 1957 was adopted and new taxes like the Wealth Tax, Expenditure Tax etc. were imposed. Then, hon Members know that at least one of the industrialists who had made a great fortune recently sentenced to 7 years or more in the proceedings by Government taken against him. If Government were to be carried away from the performance of their legitimate duties by any such considerations, then I think, this could have also some influence on other parties who have been receiving similar donations and, perhaps, much larger ones not only here from people within the country but also from fellow-patriots in other countries.

Shri C. D. Pandey (Naini Tal): Fellow travellers?

14 hrs.

Shri G. B. Pant: So, it seems to me so absurd that one cannot imagine how much a suggestion could have been made. But, I do not want to pursue it further. Let everyone search his heart and that would give him the right answer.

So far as this matter is concerned, I had taken more time than I intended and I wonder if there is any other point to which a reference is necessary. So far as Shri T. T. Krishnamachari is concerned, I have expressed my views and I do not think we need have brought in his name today because really we were dealing with the cases of the officers against whom these proceedings had been initiated. I hope that we all stand benefited by the experience that we have gained during the last two years. I think it is one of the features of our democracy that we are able to discuss matters of such type, not once, but again and again, and while in other places no one is allowed to open his mouth against the Government, we again and again invite people to shoot and shoot hard as much as they can and still we remain unscathed and unhurt and so we shall continue.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: As the hon Home Minister has said, even in my opening address I did say that so far as the attitude of the Government was concerned, it had been one of absolute democratic dignity, first in the appointment of the Chagla Commission and then in the appointment of this Board of Enquiry. By putting persons of unexceptionable character and persons about whose ability, integrity and independence the whole country is proud, they have done this. It clearly indicates the intention of the Government. They wanted the whole truth to be investigated, and to act upon it.

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After the observations which the hon Home Minister has made, it becomes really difficult for me to discharge my responsibility which I owe to this House. Many Members have participated in this debate and have given expression to certain views to which I do not subscribe. As such, it becomes incumbent upon me to take note of the criticism that has been made in this House on the basis of this motion moved by me. All those who participated in this discussion are in complete agreement that this deal which was put through by the LIC was a stinking one, that it could not be suppressed, that it could not be defended today, that it was a scandalous deal. Even the Government is agreed that there was a wrongful loss of Rs 10 lakhs to the LIC and that Rs 50 lakhs had been lost. There is complete agreement. There was also complete agreement among all, including Shri Feroze Gandhi, that Shri Vaidyanathan and Shri Patel were primarily responsible for this deal. The hon Home Minister expressed that the *mala fides* of Shri Patel have not been alleged anywhere. But let us look at the circumstances of the case that have been brought out. It is clear from the record that the assurances given by the Government on the floor of this House have been brushed aside by Shri Patel and it is his hand which brushed aside all the assurances given by Shri C D Deshmukh on the floor of this House regarding the investment. It is his hand which made the investment committee and the executive committees defunct and functionless. It is Shri Vaidyanathan who submitted a note to Shri Patel, as the managing director from that place saying, "Let you and myself arrogate all the powers which belong to the investment committee and the executive Committee." Shri Patel put his seal on to it. It is only because of these circumstances that they could put through certain deals. Shri Patel further completely ignored the written

direction given by the former Finance Minister, Shri Deshmukh. There was a written directive that Mundhra's shares should not be touched. Can one say that there were no *mala fides* when they push and brush aside the written directive given by the Minister-in-charge? Then, when T T K comes, he puts his seal on this mala-distribution of the LIC. It is only this seal put by the former Finance Minister that is responsible for all this. In the administration in the LIC, otherwise, these deals would not have been possible. Here the direct responsibility of the former Finance Minister is attracted.

Mr. Speaker: I have been noticing that in the course of the discussion we refer to the conduct of the Government. The Resolution of the Government is exonerating some and is asking that the conduct of Shri Vaidyanathan must be scrutinised. The hon Member seems to be arguing on the side of the Government when he in one breath says that Shri Patel has not been exonerated. Now, if he says that T T K was responsible, Shri Patel goes out of it.

Some Hon Members: Both are responsible.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Their responsibility is so inter-twined and the responsibility of one cannot be fixed unless and until one talks about the part played by the other. That is what the Commission has said and the Board of Enquiry has said. They say that they do not want to make any observation which is not absolutely necessary to deal with the limited purpose of the enquiry before them and with that limited purpose in view they have made these observations. My main point is that when the former Finance Minister said "I will have nothing to do with the views given to me by Hiranandani or by anybody and I will let the funds be gambled away by Mr Vaidyanathan", he puts his seal on to it. This is the foundation stone of all the mal-

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administration in the LIC. No mal-administration would have been possible in the LIC if this had not been done. This is not only the constitutional responsibility but the direct responsibility of the former Finance Minister.

Shri Khadilkar: From what he said in the opening remarks it seems that he supports the Government Resolution or the official Resolution. If he supports it, logically, T. T. K. does not attract constitutional responsibility. I would like that explanation from him.

Shri C. D. Pande: It is the personal opinion.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: There is no other consequence which would follow from the facts which have been stated here. Shri Kamat about whose integrity so much has been said has stated that if the ordinary course would have been followed, it would have been impossible to make this investment. Why was not the ordinary course, ordinary procedure, followed? The whole clique is there all the time. I do not say for one moment that T. T. K. had any *mala fides* but I definitely say that his direct responsibility is involved and attracted here. At least I stand here today convinced that only Shri Vaidyanathan and Shri Patel had *mala fides* and they are responsible for the whole bungle that has happened. From the beginning, step by step, they go on taking all the power in their hands so that this deal is only a culmination of a series of steps taken by this clique of collusion and conspiracy. Because of these two men, Shri Vaidyanathan and Shri Patel, let it not be said by anybody here that it happens like this in the public sector. It is only because this thing is in the public sector that it has been exposed to public gaze. So many things happen in the private sector. Shri Vaidya-

than is the contribution of the private sector—let us not forget it—and he has played the most dominant role in this matter.

When my hon. friend Shri Feroze Gandhi was making a speech, he devoted all the fifty minutes given to him to defend the then Finance Minister. You just ask him, Sir, how he comes in and why any reference should be made. All the 50 minutes were devoted for that purpose. The position has to be clarified. This is one point which I have just placed before the House. In the face of it, Sir, the House or anybody else can draw any other conclusion.

Then, very cleverly this point was not referred to by my hon. friend who in all the 50 minutes dealt with the responsibility of the former Minister. Now there is the other point which has been referred to. But the full implication of it has not been understood. This has reference to the draft put up by Mr. Patel to Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari on 2nd September. Mr. Krishnamachari's whole case, let us remember, is that he did not know about the details of this deal till the matter was enquired by the Chagla Commission. This is the theory on which my friend here built up the whole defence. Let us see how this is explained here. He himself saw the force of it. I will read out the relevant portion because I will have to draw certain conclusions from it. When this reply was drafted Mr. Patel put up a note to say that it was only a negative answer, that no such deal took place. Mr. Patel said:

"We could satisfy ourselves with a reply in the negative; and that would be strictly correct also on a literal interpretation of the question. It would, however, to my mind, be an advantage to give a fuller reply. If this is accepted, then the portion within

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the brackets may be included in the reply"

The portion referred to was drafted by Mr Patel himself on 2-9-1957 and ran

"The report presumably had reference"—he wanted to give fuller information—"to the purchase by the Corporation of preference and ordinary shares in a number of industrial concerns which were the property of one individual, Shri Haridas Mundhra. The total amount thus invested was of the order of rupees one crore and 25 lakhs. The purchase was effected because the shares in question appeared to be a worthwhile investment. Incidentally, the purchase assisted in averting a possible difficult situation on the Calcutta Stock Exchange"

This was put up to Mr Krishnamachari, along with Mr Kamat's letter attached to the pad on 3-9-1957. I am not concerned with Mr Kamat's letter because there is some controversy. I do not want to enter into any matter where there is some controversy. Then it is said in the Report of the Board "Mr Krishnamachari struck out the portion reproduced above with his own hand and directed that the question be answered as amended." "Those facts are beyond dispute"—these are the observations of the Board. It further says "Mr. Krishnamachari said that he did not look into these details when he struck out the part drafted by Mr Patel but we are unable to believe him." When this was put up to him, do you believe, can anybody in this House believe, that he struck out certain portions and said that the question may be answered as amended without reading the whole thing? The Commission has not been able to believe it. I at least can't believe it. I do not think anybody else will believe it.

An Hon Member: Nobody.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Therefore, at least we will have to come to the conclusion that on 2nd September Shri Krishnamachari was in full possession of at least these facts that certain shares in a number of industrial concerns which were the property of one individual, Shri Mundhra, have been purchased and the value of such shares was to the extent of Rs. 1,25,00,000. I do not want to go into the question of his having withheld that information. It is a very serious thing that he withheld that information from the House.

But what are the conclusions? Either Shri Krishnamachari approved of this or he did not approve of this. If he approved of this, then the whole thing changes. But Shri Krishnamachari has maintained throughout that he never approved of it, that he did not believe in this theory of Stock Exchange crisis, that he did not believe in any of these things. He said that in just a casual talk this was mentioned to him on 24th June and then he found for certain that the big deal had been done without his knowledge, he did not know that the whole lot had been invested in Mundhra shares. Does it not become the responsibility of the Minister to look into the whole thing, examine and see whether the money has been properly invested in shares? Nothing was done. Then he tells this House and wants us to believe that he did not know anything till the Chagla Commission enquired into the matter.

Let us again remember that in November a statement was placed before him about the blue chips and only two concerns were mentioned, which meant that the rest of the money was invested in certain rotten firms. That was clear because they are not included in that statement which was presented in November. At least in November he should have been aroused. He is a clever man. He had been the Minister for Commerce and Industry. He knows what business is,

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what an industry is, what the Mundhra shares are. It is impossible to believe that he did not know about the nature of this deal on 2nd September. It is impossible to believe that he did not know about the nature of this deal at least in November. It is impossible to believe that he came to know about it only in the month of December.

Sir, this is only in answer to various criticisms by two persons. But, as I stated earlier, I submit that so far as Mr. Patel is concerned there is the least doubt that he and Mr. Vaidyanathan were in collusion and conspiracy and they worked it up for about a year. For us, the deal was only a culmination of that collusion and conspiracy. I do not agree with either the views of the UPSC or the views of this Board. A very serious action is called for. What for have we passed all these enactments? We have passed the Anti-Corruption Act. There should definitely be a prosecution both of Mr. Vaidyanathan and Mr. Patel under section 5 of the Act. They have abused their power. It is not necessary that they should have gained something. That has not been proved. Always it is very difficult to prove that. But it has definitely been proved that they abused their power. Had they not abused their power this whole deal would never have come about, and this deal has resulted in a loss of Rs. 50 lakhs. This is *prima facie* a strong case. There are other things which could be proved. I definitely think that there should be prosecution under section 5 of the Anti-Corruption Act. The Anti-Corruption Act has not been enacted by Parliament for petty clerks and other small officials. If it is to have any meaning, I think it should be invoked here and we should go into it.

As for Mr. Kamat, I am in perfect agreement with all other friends. Though I said a few harsh words the

other day, I have not the least doubt that he was not in the conspiracy. I have not the least doubt that his *bona fides* cannot be suspected. But I do maintain that his negligence was there. Even on 24th April when the deal was struck he knew by the statement which was placed before him that at least in one deal instead of Rs. 80 which was asked for by Mr. Mundhra himself—that was fresh in his mind—Mr. Vaidyanathan was wanting to put Rs. 82. He corrected it. At least that should have warned him that there was necessity to check up. He should have asked Mr. Vaidyanathan why he was putting Rs. 82. That was a clear indication that more was being paid. If this common intelligence is not exercised and if public money is squandered like this, then I must say we are only encouraging people to be negligent and to get away with it. I do not doubt the *bona fides* of this man. I believe that he acted courageously in certain matters. But it must not be forgotten that the power of executive was delegated to this one man. He goes so casually about it. Are our public funds to be administered like this? Is this how we are going to build up the morale of our public services. If the morale of our services is going to be disturbed by actions against such persons, I think our services have to be reconditioned. We cannot carry on like this. This is not the way to build up the morale of our services. Certain other steps will have to be taken to build up the morale of the services and the services must be reconditioned.

Now, Sir, about the U.P.S.C. I very much agree with the hon. Home Minister. It would have been impossible for him to do anything but to refer this case to the UPSC. It was a statutory obligation and it was his duty to refer this case to the UPSC.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member has in his motion referred to the report of

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the Vivian Bose Board and the advice given by the UPSC, and the resolution thereon. So far as the Union Public Service Commission is concerned, it relates only to Shri Patel and Shri Kamat. I find from the terms of reference to the Vivian Bose Board that three persons have been mentioned, namely, Shri Patel, Shri Kamat and Shri Vadiyanathan. There is nothing relating to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. How does he come in here? I was not here when the debate was opened yesterday. I was attending to some other work at home. I am really surprised how Shri T. T. Krishnamachari comes into the bargain.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Page 91 of the report of the Bose Board refers to that aspect, exonerating him.

Mr. Speaker: I consider all that irrelevant—whatever Shri Vivian Bose might have said.

Shri Parulekar (Thana): There is a reference to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari in the resolution adopted by the Home Ministry. It says that the constitutional responsibility is attracted in the case of Shri T. T. Krishnamachari.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: This report makes mention of it at three or four places. The constitutional responsibility has been mentioned in the Government resolution itself.

Mr. Speaker: Let us dispose of it one by one. The Vivian Bose Board consisting of three gentlemen was asked to look into the case of Shri Patel, Shri Kamat and Shri Vaidyanathan. The Union Public Service Commission was asked to look into the case of Shri Patel and Shri Kamat. The Government resolution is not with respect to the Chagla Commission's report—the Chalga Commission's report had already been examined by this House—but only with respect to Vivian Bose report. Then comes the advice of the Union Public Service

Commission. The Government resolution is not a general resolution relating to everything. The resolution must be read in the context of the Bose Report and the advice of the Union Public Service Commission. We will assume that Government also had made a mistake. There is no meaning in my allowing all sorts of references to be made. The Government resolution itself is irrelevant in that a reference to Shri T. T. Krishnamachari does not arise.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Then I apologise. Of course, when we are discussing the whole thing. . . .

Mr. Speaker: Government themselves committed a wrong thing. They need not have brought in Shri T. T. Krishnamachari—who left the Ministry—over again. Somehow it has been allowed. The hon. Member will now conclude.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I will conclude in two minutes. I will not take more time of the House. I have mentioned about Shri Vaidyanathan, Shri Kamat, Shri Patel and Shri T. T. Krishnamachari. There remains only the Union Public Service Commission. There is nobody more anxious than myself—I can assure the Home Minister—who want that there should very great respect for the Union Public Service Commission. I have been raising this issue for the last four years. I have written to the Home Minister. It is not our fault. I wish the hon. Home Minister takes note of this fact. What is it that prompts all the Members, without exception—not even Shri Feroze Gandhi and not even one Member has been able to be charitable to the UPSC—to say what they have said about the UPSC? It is really unfortunate. I do not know who is responsible for it. Why is it that this sort of feeling is there? I wish only to ask the hon. Home Minister to give serious thought to this matter and to take such steps as will restore the res-

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pect and confidence due to the Union Public Service Commission.

Shri G. B. Pant: I am prepared to meet confidentially and privately any Member who might have any complaint. But just to set afloat a rumour and then to make it a ground for condemnation would not be appropriate.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: I entirely agree with him. As a matter of fact, it is our deep anxiety that at least the high judiciary and particularly the Union Public Service Commission should be above suspicion, above reproach. I only wish that it should be our greatest pleasure to be able to contribute something towards restoring this respect and confidence in the Union Public Service Commission. I hope the hon. Home Minister himself will give some sort of thought to it, namely, why this feeling should be there and why it is so. Let him look into it and let him do the needful. I will not take up any more time of the House. I close.

Mr. Speaker: Shall I now put the amendments to the House?

Shri Bhanja Deo (Keonjhar): I want to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. Speaker: Has the hon. Member the leave of the House to withdraw his amendment?

Some Hon. Members: Yes.

The Amendment was, by leave,
withdrawn

Mr. Speaker: I now put the substitute motion of Shri Jaganatha Rao to vote.

The question is:

That for the original motion, the following be substituted, namely:—

Division No.]

Abdul Latif, Shri
Achar, Shri
Agadi Shri
Ambalam, Shri Subbiah
Arumugham, Shri S. R.
Benerji, Shri P. B.
Burman, Shri
Barnal, Shri P. L.
Bhagat, Shri B. R.

AYES

Bhattacharya, Shri C. K.
Biswas, Shri Bholanath
Borooah, Shri P. C.
Brajewar Prasad, Shri
Chandak, Shri
Chandra Shankar, Shri
Choudhry, Shri C. L.
Das, Shri K. K.
Das, Shri N. T.

"That this House takes note of and approves the action taken by the Government of India as contained in the Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. F. 15/58HS dated the 27th May, 1959, in the cases of Shri H. M. Patel, Shri G. R. Kamat and Shri L. S. Vaidyanathan on the advice given by the U.P.S.C. on the Report of Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Mr. Speaker: Last time when the House divided, we found a number of hon. Members saying, "My vote was not recorded" and so on. I am afraid hon. Members are not pressing the buttons carefully. (Interruptions).

An Hon. Member: Both hands are not used by some Members.

Mr. Speaker: I am extremely happy that I do not have any difficulty in the matter of voting, whatever it may be with respect to other matters. Both the hands must be used and they must continue to keep those things pressed until the gong or the bell rings for the second time.

There is one other thing also. I had complaints that some hon. Members come to the front bench from the back bench when they want to speak and during the division, they press the button in that seat. The other hon. Member whose seat it is, complains. "I was not present; some other Member has voted". So, hon. Members will kindly go back to their seats. Even now it is not too late; they might go back to their proper seats, to avoid misrecording of the vote.

The result of the division is as follows:

Ayes: 121; Noes 47.

[14.40 hrs.]

Datar, Shri
Desai, Shri Morarji
Dwivedi, Shri M. L.
Esharan, Shri V.
Elayaperumal, Shri
Ganapathy, Shri
Ganpati Ram, Shri
Ghosh, Shri M. K.
Gobakar, Dr.

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Gounder, Shri K. Parasurami
Harvani, Shri Anser
Jangde, Shri
Jena, Shri K. C.
Jinachandran, Shri
Jogendra Sen, Shri
Joishi, Shri A. C.
Jyotishi, Pandit J. P.
Kaver Kumari, Shrimati
Kishor, Dr.
Khadiwala, Shri
Khimji, Shri
Krishna Chandra, Shri
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Lahiri, Shri
Mafida Ahmed, Shrimati
Mahanty, Shri
Maiti, Shri N. B.
Manan, Shri
Mandal, Dr. Pashupati
Maniyangaden, Shri
Manjula Devi, Shrimati
Minimata, Shrimati
Mitra, Shri B. D.
Misra, Shri R. D.
Misra, Shri R. R.
Morocha, Shri
Murmu, Shri Palika
Nair, Shri Kuttikrishnan
Nehru, Shrimati Uma
Neswi, Shri
Padam Dev, Shri

Pande, Shri C. D.
Pandey, Shri K. N.
Panna Lal, Shri
Parmar, Shri Deen Bandha
Patel, Shri N. N.
Patel, Shri Rajeshwar
Pattabhi Raman, Shri C. R.
Pillai, Shri Thanu
Prabhakar, Shri Naval
Pragi Lal, Shri
Radha Raman, Shri
Raghunath Saha, Shri
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai
Raj Bahadur, Shri
Rajiah, Shri
Ram Saran, Shri
Ram Shankar Lal, Shri
Rampure, Shri M.
Rane, Shri
Rao, Shri Thurumala
Rant, Shri Bhola
Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Rungsung Saha, Shri
Sahu, Shri Bhagabat
Sahu, Shri Rameshwar
Semanta, Shri S. C.
Samantasingh, Dr.
Sardar Shri Bholi
Serhadi, Shri Ajit Singh
Satyabhama Devi, Shrimati
Seiku, Shri
Sen, Shri A. K.

Sen, Shri P. G.
Shakuntala Devi, Shrimati
Sharma, Pandit K. C.
Sharma, Shri D. C.
Sharma, Shri R. C.
Shukla, Shri Vidya Charan
Siddanarayana, Shri
Singh, Ch. Ranbir
Sing, Sardar Hukum
Singh, Shri Babunath
Singh, Shri Bahadur
Singh, Shri Biral
Singh, Shri D. N.
Singh, Shri Dinesh
Singh, Shri H. P.
Singh, Shri Umreo
Sunba, Shri Setyendra Narayan
Sinha, Shri
Suhremanyam, Shri T.
Sumat Prasad, Shri
Tewari, Shri Dwarkanath
Thomas, Shri A. M.
Tiwary, Pandit D. N.
Uike, Shri
Upadhyay, Shri Shiva Datta
Varma, Shri M. L.
Vyas, Shri Radhela
Wasnik, Shri Balkrishna
Wodeyar, Shri

NOES

Asser, Shri
Awasathi, Shri Jagdish
Banerjee, Shri Premathanath
Banerjee, Shri B. M.
Beck, Shri Ignace
Bhanja Deo, Shri
Bharucha, Shri Neelhar
Chakraverty, Shrimati Renu
Chandramani Kalo, Shri
Das Gupta, Shri B.
Dharmalingam, Shri
Dige, Shri
Eliak, Shri Muhammed
Gaikwad, Shri B. K.
Gosay, Shri
Kamble, Dr.

Kar, Shri Prabhat
Katu, Shri D. A.
Khadlikar, Shri
Kunhan, Shri
Matun, Qazi
Menon, Shri Narayanasukutty
Mohammed Imam, Shri
Mohan Swarup, Shri
Mullick, Shri B. C.
Neyar, Shri V. P.
Pandey, Shri Satya
Panigrahi, Shri
Parulekar, Shri
Patil, Shri Balasaheb
Patil, Shri Nana
Patil, Shri U. L.

Prodhan, Shri B. C.
Rai, Shri Khushwaqt
Ramam, Shri
Rao, Shri T. B. Vittal
Reddy, Shri Nagi
Saksena, Shri S. L.
Shastri, Shri Prakash Vir
Singh, Shri Braj Raj
Singh, Shri P. N.
Sugandhi, Shri
Tangamani, Shri
Valvi, Shri
Verma, Shri Ramji
Warior, Shri
Yadav, Shri

The motion was adopted.

Shri Nagi Reddy (Anantapur): The left had no trouble all these days; but today I pressed Shri Hem Barua's button by mistake.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Hem Barua is not present here. It does not make any change in the count. This fact that the hon. Member pressed Shri Hem Barua's button by mistake will be recorded in the proceedings.

14.40 hrs.

MOTION RE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up consideration of the motion to be moved by Shri Datar on the Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar):
Mr Speaker, I beg to move

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for the period 30th July, 1957 to 31st July, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1959"

14 41 hrs.

(MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

This report is the first report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities. The House is aware of the circumstances under which this Commissioner came to be appointed. About two or three years ago we had the report of the States Re-organisation Commission, popularly called the Fazal Ali Report. In that report certain principles had been accepted, namely, that in the re-organisation of States the question of language should be given due importance and thereafter they had suggested that as after the formation or re-organisation of States certain linguistic minorities were likely to continue in certain parts of these States, especially the border areas, those who belong to the linguistic minorities, that is, those whose mother tongue was different from the regional language, were entitled to certain safeguards. For that purpose they had made certain suggestions, and those suggestions were considered by the Home Ministry, as also by the hon House. We had a long discussion on the States re-organisation and its consequential

problems, including the one of safeguards for linguistic minorities, and, as the House is aware, the Constitution itself was amended and two articles were added, namely, articles 350A and 350B. Article 350A says:

"It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups, and the President may issue such directions to any State as he considers necessary or proper for securing the provision of such facilities"

Thus, you will find that this was considered as one of the most important safeguards that deserved to be included in the Constitution itself. Therefore, this was included as article 350A of the Constitution.

Article 350B deals with the appointment of a special officer, popularly called the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities on the analogy of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Article 350B reads

"(1) There shall be a Special Officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President"

Here clause (2) of article 350B might be noted, which says

"(2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under this Constitution and report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament, and sent to the Governments of the States concerned"

Thus, the Special Officer, or the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, has to carry on the functions, as laid down in clause (2) of article 350B. In other words, his functions consist of investigating matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities. That is all that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is expected, or is enjoined, to do and then the President causes copies of his report to be placed on the Table of both Houses of Parliament.

Taking this circumstance into view, we shall find what the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has done in this respect. I may point out that after the States re-organisation came into force, on 30th July 1957 the Government appointed an officer of the highest status, and the officer was Shri Mullick. He was the Chief Justice of the Allahabad High Court, who had retired from that high post some time before this office was offered to and accepted by him. He took charge of his office on 30th July 1957 and, therefore his report is for the period 30th July 1957 to 31st July 1958. Thereafter, printed copies of this report have been placed on the Table and supplied to hon. Members as well. So, now we have to consider what the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has done in his report.

Now, while appreciating what he has done, we have to take into account the fact that this was a new office altogether, created in terms of the amended Constitution, because it was considered necessary, as there were a number of States wherein there were linguistic minorities in certain numbers, large and small, and so, for them certain safeguards should be laid down. May I also, in this connection, invite the attention of hon. Members to the circular that had been issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs in, I believe, 1956 itself, while the Bill was under consideration? A number of points have been noted in that and that memorandum of the Ministry of Home Affairs, which has embodied the safeguards for linguistic minorities,

has been printed in this Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities as Appendix A. Hon. Members will find that therein the Government of India have pointed out the various difficulties and the manner in which these safeguards have to be implemented or enforced by the various States concerned. Therefore, in the light of the constitutional provision, to which I have made a reference, as also the memorandum of the Ministry of Home Affairs the Commissioner had to carry on his work. As naturally this was new therefore, the whole thing had to be properly set up and what the Commissioner did was that he asked to know how the various safeguards that have been referred to in the Constitution were being implemented. Here may I invite the attention of the hon. House to certain articles in the Constitution where a language has been referred to and certain safeguards or certain rights have been specifically mentioned. For example, the House can see articles 29, 30, 347, 350 and 350A to which I have just now made a reference. They deal with the rights of people who speak a particular language which may or may not be the regional language of the State. Therein certain rights have been given by the Constitution itself. Therefore, may I point out that it was the duty of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to find out to what extent the Constitutional provisions on the one hand and the various points that the Home Ministry had made in their memoranda on the other were duly carried out by the various State Governments.

In this connection what the Commissioner did was to issue a questionnaire after he assumed the charge of his office. In the various matters that have been mentioned, as I pointed out, in the Constitution itself as also in the memoranda the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities wanted to know from the various State Governments as to what they have done or have not done and the reasons why they have omitted doing certain things.

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which had to be done for protecting or safeguarding the interests of the linguistic minorities. So, this was the first step that he took.

It may also be noted that he received a number of representations either from various people or from various associations in the same respect and whenever such representations were received he called for the views of the State Governments also. In addition to this the next thing he did was to make a further enquiry by visiting some of the States. His report shows that during the period under report he had visited as many as seven States, namely, Madras, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Bombay, West Bengal and Rajasthan. He had a discussion with the authorities there. He also received the deputation of persons who were interested in presenting their cases before him.

In this connection one point also may be noted so far as the southern States are concerned. All the southern States had appointed a small committee dealing with certain common questions because you will find that in the State of Madras there are people who speak Telugu, Kannada or Malayalam. Similarly in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore as also in Kerala there are large linguistic groups speaking languages other than the regional language of the State. That committee met. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities also had a discussion with them. They have been considering certain problems of common interest because you will find that the questions naturally are of a common nature. In Madras they will have to consider the cases of persons who know languages other than Tamil. In Mysore they will have to consider the cases of persons who know languages other than Kannada. Thus you will find that the problems were more or less of a common nature and it was considered advisable by the four Governments that they should have a small committee at ministerial level

who should go into all these questions and lay down certain common principles for implementation by the four States concerned. That committee has not yet submitted its report. They are considering the matter and that is the reason why the Commissioner has stated that after their report is received he will notice it or will deal with the recommendations in his subsequent reports.

Thus we shall find that after dealing with all these circumstances he has specifically and at some length dealt with certain matters to which I shall make only a very brief reference. After dealing with these preliminaries he has pointed out how on various questions the State Governments have either taken action or are going to take action. In this respect the first point that has been dealt with in this Report is the question of primary education. On that question it is his considered view that the principle that has been laid down in the Constitution as also in our memorandum is generally accepted by all the State Governments. This is what he has stated:—

"Generally speaking, all the States have accepted the view that primary education should as far as possible be imparted in the mother tongue of the child and that mother tongue should be as declared by the guardian."

He has made a reference to the provisions in certain States including the State of Punjab and has pointed out how this matter is receiving the attention of the State Government. I need not go into further details.

Then, he has dealt with secondary education also. His views are that the States are adhering to the principles laid down in the memorandum. Then there were certain difficulties felt by the members of the linguistic minorities regarding admission to or entry into universities, medical, engineering and technical institutions. He received

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some complaints in this respect and the complaints related to an alleged charge of what can be called discrimination. He discussed this question with the State Governments also and the State Governments are coming to the view that even indirectly there should be no discrimination at all.

In this connection a reference may also be made to the need for accepting documents for registration by the registration officers in languages other than the principal or the regional language of the State. On that question also he had received some complaints. He had a discussion with the various State Governments. Six State Governments, namely, Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Mysore and Madras have reported that such facilities are already available. In Assam, they have pointed out that documents may also be registered either in Assamese or in Bengali or in English. Now this question is being pursued in West Bengal also.

Then there is the question of the residence rules. You are aware, Sir, that in the Constitution some reference was made to what can be called the residential qualification rules. I believe it is article 35 or some such article where it is laid down that it would be open to Parliament to pass an Act dealing with the question of residential qualifications. There were such residential qualifications or conditions in that respect laid down in various States but some conditions were fairly harsh. Therefore this question was taken up with all the State Governments and ultimately the Parliament passed a law dispensing with all these residential qualification rules except in certain cases, where so far as the subordinate services were concerned some local encouragement was allowed. In Himachal Pradesh, for example, or in Telangana area some such recommendation was allowed because at lower levels it was considered proper that the persons who resided in that particular State should be given a chance instead of throwing open recruitment to all the

people. But subject to these small exceptions, in other respects as you are aware this Act applies to the whole of India. There were such restrictions formerly but now after the passing of this Act by Parliament all the State Governments have agreed to come in a line with the principle of complete removal of all such clauses because though we have got different States, ultimately as you are aware citizenship is one. Therefore the idea is that a man belonging to one State should not be prevented by a local discriminatory rule from applying to posts in that particular State. Therefore, so far as that point is concerned things are considerably improving.

15 hrs.

In some cases it was also found by the Commissioner that the degrees, graduates' degrees and others, were recognised only of the university or universities in the particular State, and in respect of degrees obtained from universities outside the State a rule was laid down that the Governor should recognise those universities before the holders of degrees of other universities could be considered for appointment to government service. In this respect also progress has been made and it has been impressed upon all the State Governments that whenever there are statutory universities or universities, which are recognised by Government, then the graduates or the holders of degrees from those universities ought to be eligible for appointment to the posts under any of the State Governments. That question also is being taken up vigorously by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

Then the question that naturally engaged very prominently the attention of this Commissioner was the one relating to further encouragement to Urdu. Now, different types of complaints were received from certain parts of the country; they had been received by Government also. In this connection may I invite the attention of the hon. House to a memorandum

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or a circular issued by the Home Ministry in this respect? That particular circular has been published as Annexure IV in the Report of the Committee of Parliament on Official Language. Therein you will find that the question of Urdu as an Indian language and the need to encourage it have been fully discussed and the whole realistic position explained properly and authoritatively. Therefore, I should like to make a very brief reference to what has been stated in that circular on Urdu. It has been sent to all the State Governments, and we have reason to believe that most of the State Governments are acting upon the recommendations that we have made to the State Governments.

This circular is dated 14th July, 1958. It has been rightly pointed out in this circular—

“Urdu and Hindi are very closely allied and may be considered as basically the same language.”

Then certain other facts have been referred to and then it is stated:

“While Urdu is spoken by and is considered as their mother tongue by a very considerable number of persons in India, more especially in North India, it is not a language used by the majority of people in any State in India or in any large region within a State.”

That is the realistic position so far as Urdu is concerned. Then it is stated:

“In Northern India, more especially in Delhi, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, the use of the Urdu language has been widespread, though it is confined to a minority chiefly living in towns. In the past, the principal cultural centres of the Urdu language have been Delhi city and Lucknow.”

Then it has been pointed out, in paragraph 5, that certain types of facilities should be extended to those who have Urdu as their mother tongue. They are about five in number. I should make a reference only very briefly to them. It has been stated there:

“(1) Facilities should be provided for instruction and examination in the Urdu language at the primary stage to all children whose mother tongue is declared by the parent or guardian to be Urdu.”

This follows as a natural corollary to article 350A. And then—

“(2) Arrangements should be made for the training of teachers and for providing suitable text in Urdu.

(3) Facilities for instruction in Urdu should also be provided in the secondary stage of education.

(4) Documents in Urdu should be accepted by all courts and offices without the necessity of translation or transliteration in any other language or script, and petitions and representations in Urdu should also be accepted.

(5) Important laws, rules and regulations and notifications should be issued in the Urdu language also in areas where this language is prevalent and which may be specified for this purpose.”

Then they have dealt with Hindi and Urdu so far as Uttar Pradesh is concerned. And it has been rightly pointed out that there could be no rivalry between Hindi and Urdu. It is said there—

“Hindi necessarily occupies the dominant position in such States. But, in accordance with the provision of the Constitution and the

desirability of encouraging an important language of India, spoken and used by considerable numbers of the people, it is desirable to encourage and facilitate the use of Urdu by those who have been in the habit of using it and those who consider it as their mother tongue. This would apply especially to Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, as well as to Delhi, which has been, for hundreds of years, one of the principal centres of the Urdu language."

Then a reference has been made to Punjab also and it has been pointed out very clearly in this circular that so far as this Urdu language is concerned, it should be approached only as a language of the people without any communal point of view. That also has been made clear. And from what the Commissioner has pointed out, this question has been receiving the attention of all State Governments.

Something has been stated also about the position of Urdu in the present Andhra Pradesh area so far as Hyderabad city and Secunderabad city and the Telengana area are concerned. There also you are aware, Sir, that at the time of the States Reorganisation Act a particular agreement was reached between the Telugu people and the Urdu-speaking population there and certain arrangements have also been made, certain common formulae have been evolved as regards schools, services and certain cases and a number of other matters relevant thereto. Thus you will find that the question of Urdu has been receiving proper attention from the Governments concerned.

Then one more point may also be noted here. The Commissioner has been constrained to observe that he has not been in receipt of replies, in certain cases he was expecting replies and he had to write by way of reminders to certain State Governments. That is true to a certain extent, and to that extent this report might be *prima facie* called incomplete. But let

us take into account all the circumstances. One is that he was appointed immediately after the reorganisation and a number of reorganisational problems arose there and the State Governments had to deal with a number of matters, including the integration of areas and the integration of services. That is the reason why some of the State Governments have not been able to supply the information as promptly as otherwise it would have been possible for them. All the same, I would appeal to the State Governments to give the fullest importance to this question, because in most of these States there are persons speaking languages other than the regional language. They are also entitled to the same rights, they are to be given all the rights to which they are entitled, especially the special rights. On the other hand, such persons, those who speak a language other than the regional language should also understand—that question also has to be taken into account—that they should try to understand or learn the regional language also. Oftentimes it is true that under these rules and provisions they will be entitled to certain special rights. But, while taking advantage of these special benefits they should also consider themselves as full-fledged members of that particular State and therefore, if they learn the local language, the regional language, it would be convenient to them, not only for the purpose of obtaining services, but for the purpose of carrying on intercourse with other members of the society. Therefore, this question has to be viewed with full sympathy on the one hand, and they should also try to harmonise themselves in the new area wherever they are. On the other hand it is the duty of the State Governments to see that, wherever there are other persons speaking different languages, proper safeguards which have been specified by the Government and by the Constitution are extended to them and all grounds for legitimate complaints are removed as early as possible.

[Shri Datar]

As I have said, this is the first report. He has dealt with a number of points in the way that he has done. Some hon. Members have put in amendments contending that the report is incomplete and that certain things have not been done by the Commissioner. But, we should take into account the limitations under which he works. He is not an executive officer as such. The work has to be ultimately carried out and his suggestions implemented by the various State Governments. He is what may be called an investigating officer. After investigations are made, he has to make a report to the President. After the report is received here, copies of the report are furnished to the various State Governments and we request them to inform us and the Commissioner as to what action they have taken, and where it has not been possible to take action as recommended by him, to state the reasons for the delay and the reasons for non-implementation. Here, we have provided for a special machinery which will deal with all such complaints, and which will look into the question whether safeguards have been properly provided or not. This agency will be of great use not only to the Government of India, but particularly to the State Governments for focussing their attention on the legitimate needs, legitimate complaints and omissions so far as linguistic minorities are concerned. Taking all these circumstances into account, I feel that the Commissioner has done his job fairly satisfactorily and I am quite confident that in the years to follow, he will have the fullest material before him from the State Governments and that, as a result of this appointment by the President, the conditions of the linguistic minorities wherever they are not satisfactory will be duly attended to and their grievances fully met.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Motion Moved:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner

for Linguistic Minorities for the period 30th July, 1957 to 31st July, 1958, laid on the Table of the House on the 8th May, 1959."

There are some amendments also

Shri Mahanty (Dhenkanal) Sir, I move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"and is of the opinion that—

(a) the Report is an incomplete one and does neither cover the period nor the terms of reference in full, as directed by the President, under article 350B of the Constitution and to that extent is unconstitutional;

(b) the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has failed to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for in the Constitution,

(c) the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has failed to investigate the suppression of cultural and other rights guaranteed to the Oriya minorities in Seraikella and Singhbhum Sadar Sub-divisions in Bihar and in the Mahasamund tehsil of Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh" (1)

Shri B. Das Gupta (Purulia) Sir, I move

That at the end of the motion, the following be added, namely —

"and regrets the failure in implementing the safeguards for linguistic minorities, in the case of Bengali and Oriya speaking minorities in the State of Bihar" (2)

Shri Datar: How many hours are allotted for this?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: There are five hours allotted for this debate. Both the amendments are moved. The

motion as well as the amendments are before the House for discussion.

About the time limit: 15 minutes would be all right?

Shri Khadlikar (Ahmedabad): Twenty minutes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I have no objection: as hon. Members desire.

Some Hon. Members: Fifteen minutes.

Shri Mahanty: We have taken the trouble to move amendments.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Fifteen to 20 minutes. Hon. Members normally should try to condense their remarks within fifteen minutes. In some cases, they might go on to 20.

Shri Achar: There are five hours, there is ample time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tomorrow morning there would be many more.

Shrinati Renu Chakravarty (Basirhat): May I make a submission? Members do not take the trouble to remain in the House for the debate. The Members who are here today should not be victimised for the sake of those who desire to speak tomorrow.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would it be possible to exclude all those who are not present just at this moment?

Shrinati Renu Chakravarty: I do not say that. Since there are only five or six wanting to speak, some more time may be given.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Would she like that I should make it half an hour today and ten minutes tomorrow? That would also be objectionable.

Shri Mahanty.

Shri Mahanty: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I have listened with considerable attention to the speech of the hon. Minister. He has rightly anticipated the criticism that is likely to be levelled against the first report of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner.

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But, I am constrained to say that he has not properly appreciated the background, the circumstances and the genesis and the enormity of the problem and therefore he has talked to this House with that amount of, should I say, lack of seriousness.

What is the genesis of this Linguistic Minorities Commissioner? That is more important in this context, for it will give us an inkling of the enormity of the problem that is prevailing in this country. It is well known that the Indian Constitution has certain provisions which guarantee certain privileges and certain rights to the minorities. For instance, under article 29, a minority is entitled to preserve its own script and language. Under article 30, all minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice. Under article 350, every person shall be entitled to submit a representation for the redress of any grievance to any officer or authority of the Union or a State in any of the languages used in the Union or in the State, as the case may be. Even though all these rights were guaranteed to the linguistic minorities in the Constitution, these provisions were more observed in the breach than in fulfilment.

The States Reorganisation Commission in their report made a specific reference to it. In para 767 on page 207, they said:

"During the course of our enquiry, the question of reinforcing the existing system of safeguards for minorities figured prominently. It was strongly urged before us that the safeguards for minorities embodied in the Constitution have proved inadequate and ineffective against the cultural oppression of linguistic minorities and their economic exploitation."

I would like to draw the attention of the House to these very significant words "cultural oppression of

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linguistic minorities and their economic exploitation". I would like to invite the attention of this House to this very ominous phrase which almost sounds as perpetration of genocide in India. From this we know under what circumstances these linguistic minorities are living. These are not my words; these have been written in the report of the States Reorganisation Commission. Its authors are men above 60, I believe men who are not given to exaggeration, men who are noted for their sobriety and for understatement. It is they who had brought to notice that the linguistic minorities were being subjected to cultural oppression and suppression of their economic rights. In this context, it was considered necessary that some safeguards should have to be provided for linguistic minorities. If I remember correctly, in 1956, when the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Bill was before the Joint Committee, I know how reluctant Government were to amend article 350 of the Constitution by adding article 350B. At this distance of time, if I remember correctly, I happened to be a Member of the Joint Committee, Government had not accepted this recommendation uncritically; with a large amount of mental reservation and hesitation, they had accepted the suggestion for the appointment of a special officer for linguistic minorities.

The hon. Minister has stated that the linguistic Minorities Commissioner was appointed soon after article 350 had been amended. Am I right?

Shri Datar: Under that article, he was appointed.

Shri Mahanty: Even though that particular Bill was passed, I think, in the month of December or so,—I do not remember the exact date—and even though this Commissioner was appointed on 30th July, 1957, he started his office at Allahabad only from 27th October, 1957, that is long after he had been appointed. We do not know what the Linguistic Minorities

Commissioner had been doing during that period. I take very strong exception to the fact that Government should fish out, maybe, some eminent retired judge from some corner of India, and appoint him to an office from 30th July, 1957 and which office he will not discharge till as late as October, 1957.

15.22 hrs.

[SHRI BARMAN *in the Chair*]

I venture to think that Government owes a reply, in this regard not only to us but also to the linguistic minorities, to millions of these people, Government owes them a reply as to why the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner even though he was appointed from 30th July, 1957—I do not know whether he has drawn his salary from July to October or not—was not allowed to function till October, 1957. A friend asks 'Why should he be at Allahabad'. Of course, we know that Allahabad has well known association with Indian history. But that does not mean that the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner should also have his offices located at Allahabad. Allahabad may be famous for other things; Allahabad may boast of other things, but I certainly take exception to the fact that his office should have been located at Allahabad where there are no linguistic minorities, where there are no problems concerning linguistic minorities. I would also like to know what this gentleman had been doing from 30th July, 1957 to October, 1957. Thus, in the process, a sort of support has been produced which is incomplete.

I do not know why Shri Datar is going away from the House, and why the Minister of Transport and Communications is getting himself interested in this.

Shri Khadilkar: The minorities problem has become a transport problem.

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Shri Mahanty: I hope he will transport our ideas properly

I was trying to submit that here was the Constitution, and here was this special officer for linguistic minorities who was appointed under the exigencies of the circumstances, or rather the imperativeness of the circumstances, under an article of the Constitution, who assumed his office and then produced a report which is incomplete because even though he was appointed on a particular date, he started his duties long after six months. To that extent, I venture to submit that his report is not only incomplete but unconstitutional. I know there would be no reply forthcoming to all this but, unfortunately we have also a duty to perform.

Let us see what the wording of article 350B is. It reads thus:

"(1) There shall be a Special Officer for linguistic minorities to be appointed by the President

(2) It shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for linguistic minorities under this Constitution and report to the President upon those matters at such intervals as the President may direct, and the President shall cause all such reports to be laid before each House of Parliament, and sent to the Governments of the States concerned."

So, what are the terms of reference of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner? They are very clearly delimited in article 350B (2) of the Constitution, that is, all matters relating to the linguistic minorities. Now what are the rights of the linguistic minorities which have been admitted by Government? They can be tabulated as follows. The first is educational facilities; the second relates to facilities for instruction in mother tongue, and recognition of schools established by linguistic minorities and

rendering them financial help, the third is with regard to affording of facilities for learning the mother-tongue. These are so far as educational facilities are concerned. Then, the next is in regard to recruitment to State and subordinate services, there should be no discrimination against any person on account of his language either in trade or in business. Then, another right which has been conceded to the linguistic minorities is that notices and rules etc. should be published in the minority language where a linguistic minority consists of 15 to 20 per cent of the total population of the taluk or of the district. These are the few cultural rights, rights which have been guaranteed by Government to the linguistic minorities living in India.

What was expected of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner was twofold, one was that that he should have investigated all matters concerning the linguistic minorities under article 350B of the Constitution in the light of these assurances and guarantees. Therefore, if he submits a report to the House, which does not investigate all aspects, and if he leaves out certain parts of India, then, to that extent, his report is not only incomplete but is unconstitutional and is ultra vires of article 350B of the Constitution. We know that Government will rely on their majority and will counter all these objections by their usual reply. But this is not a party question. Here, Government do not stand on a pedestal of their own which is different from ours. We are all anxious to see that a substantial section of our citizens do not live in an atmosphere of frustration, do not live under those conditions of genocide, of which the States Reorganisation Commission had given a dear hint. We all want that they should live like full contented citizens with all their rights and duties. Therefore, here is not a partisan question, here is a question which embraces all of us, irrespective of our party considerations. But what do we find? We find from the report

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of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner that neither does it cover all the aspects of the guarantees which have been given to the linguistic minorities nor does it cover all the areas of our country.

I would like to know why the commissioner did not visit Bihar. We all know that Bihar is a very great State of the Indian Union; we are all very proud of the State, because our President hails from that State.

An Hon. Member: Nalanda is there

Shri Mahanty: And also Ashoka. When he was a Chandashoka, before he was converted to a Dharmashoka, he also came from there. Therefore, we are very proud of that State because it has got many associations with history, maybe, sometimes of carnage and bloodshed, but notwithstanding that, we are very proud of that State, because our President comes from that State; and we all know how all the Hindi enthusiasts mostly have also come from that State. But is that a sufficient reason why the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner should not visit Bihar? I would like to ask why this report is silent on the Oriya minorities inhabiting Bihar, why this report is silent about the Bengali minorities living in Bihar; we know what kind of genocide is being perpetrated against the Oriya and Bengali minorities in Bihar. We know how one after the other, the primary schools there are being closed down, how the schools founded by the minorities are starving or are being thwarted for lack of funds. We know what type of vindictive measures are being taken against Oriya teachers and those who are connected with Oriya schools. I should say the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner did not dare to visit that State. But does that meet the needs and requirements of the Constitution? I say once again 'no'. To that extent, this Report is incomplete. Therefore, I would urge upon Government—and let this also be conveyed to the President—

that under article 350B the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner should once again be asked to make another report so that the incompleteness of this report may be remedied. Article 350B(2) says that the President may ask for such reports 'at such intervals' as he may direct. So it is not necessary that the Commissioner should be asked to report only once a year. Now that we find that the Commissioner has not reported about these linguistic minorities inhabiting Bihar, he may be directed once again by the President to report to him, and we should expect that that report would also be laid on the Table of the House.

Then I come to another aspect. It was recommended at the Secondary Education Ministers' Conference—which recommendation now practically forms the basis of the secondary educational policy in this country—that there should be a uniform policy regarding secondary education which should be followed in all the States. Herein comes the problem of the linguistic minorities. It has been recommended that not only in primary schools but also in secondary schools if a certain number of pupils want to get education in their own mother tongue, it should be obligatory on the part of the State Government to see that they get their education in their own mother tongue. Unfortunately even though it was expected of Government to have a co-ordinated policy even though it was expected of the President to have issued directives, even though it was expected of the Commissioner to have made recommendations in this regard, nothing has been done. Therefore, we would like to know why the Commissioner has remained silent on this vital point.

Then I come to another aspect which, I think, is more important. It is well and good to say that the Constitution guarantees that there should be no discrimination against any person either in trade or in

business. That forms part of the fundamental rights of Indian citizens in this country. So it is said that since it is a justiciable right, any person who finds his rights ignored, any person belonging to any linguistic minority group who finds that there is any discrimination against him, can go to the courts.

But there is also another aspect to the question. The powers of the High Courts and the Supreme Courts can be invoked only by persons who can afford for it. But where you find that the State is determined and is ever ready to crush all the rights and to practise all kinds of discrimination, it is impossible for any citizen belonging to the linguistic minorities groups to go to the High Court and the Supreme Court to invoke the inherent powers of those bodies for safeguarding his rights. Therefore, we had expected the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner also to have taken note of how linguistic minority groups are being discriminated against.

In this context, I would like to bring to the notice of Government an instance of what is happening in Seraikeella and Kherawan in Bihar. According to reports received, Oriya teachers in primary and secondary schools are being transferred one by one outside the sub-division and Hindi teachers are being appointed in their place. Then under the most distressing circumstances, the handful of Oriya teachers who still continue have their dearness allowance slashed from Rs. 22-8 a month to.....

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I would like to know where the Oriya teachers are being transferred. I could not hear the hon. Member.

Shri Mahanty: I am explaining it. The Oriya teachers are appointed by the State Government. They belong to a particular cadre. Now an Oriya teacher is not necessarily meant to teach only Oriya. He can be transferred to any part of Bihar State, to

anywhere. That is what is being done. By removing these Oriya teachers and by putting forth the plea that Oriya teachers are not available in sufficient numbers, Oriya pupils of the secondary schools of this sub-division are prevented from getting their education through their own mother-tongue.

These are facts which the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner can very well investigate. That is exactly my point. He did not visit the State. Then his entire proceedings were carried on in, I should say, an atmosphere of secrecy. 'Secrecy' may not be a very happy word to use here, but I deliberately choose it. I ask: was any communique issued to the linguistic minorities announcing the terms of reference of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner so that they should have made their representations? What was done was merely to issue some kind of circular to the State Governments, to which some of the State Governments did not choose to reply. Obviously, the State Governments are the guilty party. They are perpetrating this kind of genocide. So how can they answer the questionnaire circulated by the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner? Had the Commissioner published, advertised and notified his terms of reference and the questionnaire, possibly more useful material could have been available and he could have made a really worthwhile inquiry. But nothing like that was done. The whole thing took place in an atmosphere of secrecy, as though he was merely discharging a routine duty, whereas it was really a matter connected with the destiny of millions and millions of unfortunate citizens belonging to various linguistic minority groups in this country.

Since my time is up, I do not wish to transcend the line that you have drawn. But before I conclude, I would like to bring to the notice of Government one or two more facts. The first is that this problem is not going to be solved by the appointment of such Commissioners or by the issue

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of directives by the President, if he chooses to do so. If the Government are determined to solve this problem, the best thing would be to tackle the outstanding border disputes between linguistic States with the village as the unit. As they have done in the case of Madras and Andhra Pradesh, let them do so in the case of Maharashtra and Mysore, and Orissa and Bihar. Otherwise, the problem is not going to be solved. I make an appeal to the Government: let them not stand on *zid* or prestige. Let them take into account the condition of thousands and lakhs of linguistic minorities who are languishing in this kind of genocide that is being perpetrated against them.

Secondly, I would appeal to Government to direct the Commissioner to investigate the problem in full and in its entirety. Why has the Commissioner chosen to remain silent about the plight of Oriyas who constitute 53 per cent of the population of the Mahasamund tehsil of Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh? If there is to be any fair criterion, as the Oriya-speaking population there is above 50 per cent, that entire area has to come to Orissa. But that does not happen. That is a different thing. I am not raising that point. But I would like to know why the Commissioner has remained significantly silent on the plight of the Oriyas in the Mahasamund tehsil of Raipur district in Madhya Pradesh.

Before I conclude, I would once again make an appeal to Government to direct the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner forthwith to make further investigations into the plight of Oriya-speaking minorities living in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh make another report to the President for what it is worth.

Sri Khadihar: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the report that is under discussion, to my mind, is a most disappointing document. I expected the Chief

Justice of the Allahabad High Court, when he is assuming a responsibility of this nature, would devote more time to a problem which has come up as a result of the reorganisation of States. The States Reorganisation Commission has made people language conscious—let us understand that perfectly—and in their report, they have mentioned that unless some proper provisions are made to give adequate protection to the linguistic minorities, it would be difficult to satisfy them because some minorities are created as a result of the reorganisation of States.

For instance, I will refer to a living problem on the borders of Mysore and Bombay. A part of the Kannada State was part of the former Bombay State. More or less culturally and linguistically they were akin to Marathi-speaking people. But to meet the exigencies of the States reorganisation, the party in power thought it wise to put a big chunk in the Mysore State. Then, there is a small area going to Andhra and another small area from the Marathi-speaking area going over to the Hindi-speaking side that is, Madhya Pradesh.

If we see the report, what do we find? It is more or less post master's report. The Minority Commissioner who was supposed to go to the minorities who are likely to be affected as a result of the reorganisation of States, and find out how to meet their requirements and then make a comprehensive survey, instead of doing that, has catalogued certain complaints received from the States and how they were forwarded. Beyond that there is nothing.

I would like to draw a comparison, and let the hon. Minister take a serious note of it. In every area—and the hon. Member who just now spoke, spoke about areas between Bengal and Bihar and between Bihar and Orissa and also between Bombay and Mysore—there is high tension. By introducing a new section in the new constitution you gave an assurance that you

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are going to take the consequential responsibility, and unless the functions of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities are discharged in that spirit, this office is no good, so far as protection to the minorities is concerned. As I said earlier, this problem has assumed special significance after the new States have come up as a result of the reorganisation of States. I would like to draw a parallel

After the first World War certain small nationalities were created in Eastern Europe and there were minority problems of all sorts and they had to deal with them. I would like to draw the attention of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner to go through the report of certain conventions that were established and implemented through the good offices of the League of Nations, the international body that was there. There, certain positive conclusions were reached in order to give adequate protection to the linguistic minorities and they were implemented. If the Commissioner were to draw on that experience he would be in a better position to discharge his responsibilities in this country.

What is the position? He received complaints. First of all, he is not supposed to go there directly. He received the complaints and he forwards them to the President or the concerned State Government. As I said earlier, now there is a sort of language chauvinism and every language is trying to suppress the minority, intentionally or unintentionally. The administrative policies of all the States, whenever there is such a problem, are directed in a suitable way to suppress the minority language in every way possible, in trade, in cultural activity, in intellectual life. Even in their primary education and in administrative life they suffer terribly. This is our experience. The Minister of State for Home Affairs knows very well what is happening in his own State, in his own town. I do not know if his conscience is clear, if it were, he would feel that something is wrong there. But high tension is

continuing and people are agitating and agitating for small things.

I will give you instances. There is a reference in this report. Complaints were made by speakers of Marathi in this region that language teachers are not available. At the primary level, it is an obligation on the State, under the Constitution, to see that every language minority in the States gets facilities. But under this pretext that teachers are not available it is flouted.

I went to Belgaum. I saw the Lady Principal of the Training College there and she said that there was discrimination. She said 'We want teachers but no teacher from Marathi area will be taken in or admitted to the Training College and, ultimately, the result is that no teachers are available.' People suffer, this is one aspect.

As I said, there were three areas. One is in Andhra, one is in the Hindi-speaking area of Madhya Pradesh and the third between Bombay and Mysore border. In the Bombay-Mysore border area people do not understand why there is such high tension because it was formerly part of the Bombay State. That chunk was removed, a certain bargain was entered into in order to appease certain interests. That is all. There was no rational basis for that chunk going over there and a chunk of Kannada-speaking people being pushed into the present Bombay State. There is no justification.

There is another thing from the point of view of principle. When they say that Mysore State is built up as a uni-lingual State, they have no justification to keep that large chunk of Marathi minority. I do not know what is going to happen tomorrow. Bombay State is a bilingual State or a multi-lingual State—whatever you call it—up to now. So, this minority ought to have been kept there.

But our major complaint is this. So far as the Andhra area is concerned, there is not that tension. Why? The

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Andhra State Government have taken care and they have not disturbed the local administrative set-up. In the Hindi-speaking area, there is no tension. But, so far as the Mysore area is concerned, very high tension is prevailing for three reasons. Formerly, there were Marathi-speaking people—even Circle Inspectors or petty revenue officials. But they have now imposed Kannada-speaking affairs.

I have stated the state of affairs as regards primary education. What is the state of affairs regarding secondary education in the city of Belgaum? It is a border town, a predominantly Marathi-speaking town. Last year, three thousand students wanted to appear for the secondary school leaving examination. Out of them, 2,300—let the Minister correct me if I am wrong—wanted to appear for the examination conducted by the Bombay State Government. Every year, this is happening. No permission is given. Then there are students' agitations, demonstrations and lathi charges and what not. At the eleventh hour, permission is given. Before that, the Mysore State Government have collected their fees, the examination fees. What is the harm if 2,300 out of the 3,000 students want to appear for the Bombay State examination? I do not understand the concept of regional States that have been created. Do they consider themselves as 'nations'? Even if they were to consider themselves as independent nations, as I said earlier, in Europe certain rights were guaranteed. An international body like the League of Nations guaranteed them and saw that they were implemented. Language is a very sensitive element. But here nothing is done. Every year, this is the case. We wrote to the Commissioner sitting at Allahabad. We drew his attention to the agitation going on. 10,000 satyagrahis offered satyagraha. Some people died. But the Commissioner never thought of visiting the place. The representative of Statesman thought this problem worth being looked into and so he visited the place and sent his impressions. He has pub-

lished a series of articles in the *Statesman*. Now, what has he got to say? He has endorsed what I have said. He made enquiries. Apart from the main problem, namely, whether it should go to Bombay or remain in Mysore State, has the Mysore State done its duty towards the minorities as regards language, culture, trade facilities, etc? What has the Commissioner done regarding this? With your permission, I would just quote a few sentences from the report of the *Statesman's* special representative.

"The crux of the problem, it seems to me, is to provide a powerful machinery for supervision, investigation and adjudication which would give the minorities confidence. Without such an instrument, people will never recover from the effects of linguistic grievances and start thinking in terms of the entire nation."

That is the important aspect because after all some small chunk of territory is bound to remain in some other State and unless whatever is guaranteed under the Constitution is provided for in the day-to-day administration, people are bound to suffer.

I will give you another instance. In Belgaum, there is a well-known institution—Parvati Devi College. The safeguards to the minorities include the question of affiliation also. If an educational institution, teaching in a particular minority medium, finds that it could not be affiliated beneficially to a particular University in that State, it should be permitted to affiliate itself to the adjoining State, if it would satisfy the academic standard, language and other requirements. This college used to get funds from the former Bombay State and it was part of the Bombay State. Today, it is difficult to get aid. It is laid down that there should not be a step-motherly attitude towards these educational institutions. But it is not getting enough aid. It is clamouring for affiliation to Poona University or Bombay University but no permission

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is granted to do so. People are sitting tight and the Chauvinistic, fanatic people on the other side of the border are not even prepared to look to the future of the younger generation. They feel that heavens would fall if this small institution, the Parvati Devi College, is allowed to affiliate to the Bombay or the Poona University. Is this democracy? I want to know from the Home Minister. The post of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is created to see that where adequate protection is given at all levels regarding culture, education, language etc. and to allow freedom to the educational institutions to be run according to their liking. Not only that Monetary help should be forthcoming for some special institutions. Now, is it not a violation of the solemn promise given to this House when the States Reorganisation Act was passed? I would like to know from the Home Minister. This is what is happening and tension is maintained.

Of course, as the hon. Member who spoke earlier has said, these pockets must be allowed to go and some rational boundary must be drawn. I would be extremely happy if it is done. Andhra and Madras have done it. Let this Mysore border problem also be referred to some arbitration and let it be solved. The Bengal-Bihar problem or for that matter the Oriya-Bihar problem could be solved rationally without bringing in certain other considerations as were brought in when the States reorganisation problem was tackled. I would appeal to the Home Minister. Let him forget for the moment his home land, his local patriotism and the parochial approach to the problem. Has the Commissioner ever visited this place where people have been killed? Thousands have gone to the jail for the simple reason that they wanted to appear in a particular examination. No. He is supposed to sit at Allahabad, receive the application through the State Government and then forward it to the President. I do not know why this post-office of a Com-

missioner is created in this democratic set-up and what useful purpose this office has served. This type of office will not serve the purpose. All these pockets like the pocket on the border between Mysore and Bombay, Bengal and Bihar or Orissa and Bihar—wherever they are—must be adjusted. I am not saying that we are giving all the facilities in Bombay State to the minorities. But there are no grounds for complaints. If any State is not doing that job properly, you have a right to pull it up. But you an implementing power must be certain. Now, there are zonal councils. Let the zonal councils take immediate action on the report of the Commissioner. If it is left to the mercy of the State Governments, today, no State Government is in a mood to look to the genuine grievances of the minorities. They feel that these minorities are elements who are not quite loyal to that State and the glory of the States over which the new Chief Ministers have come to preside. This is the general approach.

Now, as regards the trade facilities—he knows it probably—there is a small place known as Nepani, which is the centre for tobacco trade in India. Now, that place has been pushed into the Mysore State. The local traders find it so difficult—they did not originally belong to Maharashtra; they have come from outside—that they have built up a market six miles from that place in the Bombay territory. Why? Because they find that in every way some obstacle is placed in the normal channels of trade, carried on by the minorities. That is the experience. Therefore, I would appeal to the Home Minister to leave aside the other problems. Is it not his duty to remove the tensions wherever they prevail? Is it not the duty of the Government to see that the minority languages including Urdu—because I find a reference was made to that—get adequate protection for their development and teaching in the established institutions of higher learning? If we claim we are building a democracy, adequate provision

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must be made for the protection of minorities. Mere creation of office and office paraphernalia with post-office-like powers is not going to serve the needs of the present situation. In conclusion, therefore, I would say this. He must have powers just like the Commissioner for Scheduled Tribes. There, the inspectors or officers are from the local people and they see the condition there and their actual grievances and try to remove them. Unless such an atmosphere is created, I am afraid it will be difficult to solve this problem. The States reorganisation has made people language conscious. Language has become a political instrument, perhaps more powerful than religion, at this juncture.

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Therefore, in order to remove a certain amount of division, a tendency of aloofness and separatism that exists between minorities and the Government majority or the majority in that area, all these requirements must be met and must be met without delay. This alone would pave the way for emotional integration. I hope that the Home Minister will take note of it, and next time I will see a little better document than the post-office report that has been presented, a document that would give the real problems and how they need to be tackled in a proper perspective in order to safeguard the minorities in respect of language and in every aspect of their life.

Mr Chairman: Shri B. Das Gupta. I would suggest that no hon. Member should exceed the limit of 20 minutes. This is rather a controversial matter, one State accusing the other, and therefore, the representative of every State would like to participate in the debate.

Shri Khadilkar: I am sorry, Sir, that I exceeded 20 minutes.

Shri B. Das Gupta: Mr Chairman, Sir, I will try to finish within 20 minutes. Sir, sometimes language is the cause of emotional integration no doubt but sometimes it becomes the cause for emotional disintegration

also if it is misapplied. That is the case with Bihar. I am sorry I have to bring in that problem before the House now after the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission and after the passing of the States Reorganisation Act by this House.

The most crucial thing is this. The Bengali-speaking minority in Bihar are suffering for the last 10 years. That is still going on. I do not know when these minorities are going to see the happy day when they will be able to feel that they are enjoying the fundamental rights in the country in which they live.

The States Reorganisation Commission recommended that the whole of Purulia Sub-Division should be transferred to Bengal except two police stations. The Central Government in their final decision deducted three more police stations comprising about 2,12,000 people and that area was retained in Bihar. That has now become part of Singhbhum District in Bihar. The condition of those people in Bihar I would say, has become pitiable. I would like to place one instance before the House. The Revisional Survey Operation is going on in that area. I may say that the population there is cent per cent Bengali-speaking. I am not speaking of the 1951 census, but even if I take the 1951 census 55 per cent of the population is Bengali-speaking. The actual position, according to me, is that the population there is hundred per cent Bengali-speaking. You may go throughout the length and breadth of that area, but you will not be able to find a single piece of document written in any other language than Bengali. Their script is Bengali, their culture is Bengali. They are fully Bengali-speaking in the truest sense of the term.

Now, Sir, the Revisional Survey Operation is going on. It has been decided by the Bihar Government that all their record of rights would be prepared in Hindi and Hindi script only. Just imagine, Sir, if the entire settlement records are prepared in

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Hindi only, what will be the condition of the peasants and ryots there. Take, for instance, a Sub-Division in Mirzapur District, Roberts Ganj in U.P. The population there is something like 2,12,000. If the U.P. Government declares that all their documents, all their record of rights would be prepared in Bengali and only those who apply for a copy of it in Hindi would get them, what would be the position of the people there? This is the way, Sir, safeguards for linguistic minorities are being implemented in those areas

I ask the Home Ministry to take proper and speedy steps to avert these things. If these things go on, the result will be that the people there will be repressed like anything and their economic life will be in jeopardy. They must be saved from this catastrophe. I appeal to the House—I think the House is competent enough—to save them from this catastrophe, from such miserable state of affairs.

Sir, after writing to the Chief Minister of Bihar again and again, the Chief Minister of Bihar has only agreed to this extent that those persons who would apply for a copy in Bengali will be supplied with the same. This is what the Chief Minister has said.

"Script of the settlement records in Chandil, Ichagarh and Patnda, Thanas of the District of Singhbhum—the records of the Revisional Survey operations in the District of Singhbhum will be prepared in the official language of the State, namely, Hindi. To those, however, who wish to have the Record of Rights in the Bengali or Oriya language will be supplied copies in those languages."

Now, it is not possible and feasible for every individual to apply for a Bengali copy either individually or collectively. These things should be taken note of and speedy steps should be taken regarding these.

As regards education in that area, the arrangement for education etc.,

the less I speak about it the better. I can challenge anybody. Let anybody go to that area. There are so many junior basic schools in that area started by the Government.

Shri Bibhuti Mishra (Bagaha): Mr. Chairman, I want to know from the hon. Member the total number of Biharis in West Bengal, the total number of Bengalis in Bihar, the total number of schools there in Hindi and here in Bengali.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri): The Commission will supply that.

Shri B. Das Gupta: That is a different argument. If the Chairman is prepared to give me time, I can explain the whole thing. But I am sorry that I have no time. The first line in the resolution which was passed at the last Education Ministers' Conference and accepted by the Government says.

"The medium of instruction and examination in the junior basic stage must be in the mother-tongue of the child and where the mother-tongue is different from the regional or State language arrangements must be made for instruction in the mother-tongue" etc.

I would request the Home Minister to have an enquiry into that area and find out whether there is any single junior basic school in that area where instruction is given in the mother-tongue of the students. If I say all this in this House, there is every likelihood of the Home Minister saying in his reply, "No, no; these are not correct. Ask the Bihar Government." I would request the Home Minister to convey these points to the President and request him to instruct the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to go there and investigate thoroughly into the conditions of the linguistic minorities there.

This is the condition throughout the whole length and breadth of Bihar. Go to Dhanbad; go to Dhalbhum; go to Santhal Parganas. Go to all these

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border areas and everywhere you will find that the same story is repeated. What is the position of Singhbhum district, for instance? The linguistic position in the whole of Singhbhum district is as follows: Oriya, 20 per cent; Bengali, 18.15 per cent; Hindi, 14 per cent; Ho, 28 per cent; Santhali, 10 per cent. See the position of Hindi there. Is there any reason or is there any logic behind the present scheme? Can there be any ground behind it to convert all the documents of the population into Hindi? That is basically wrong.

If we take the linguistic position in the Dhalbhum sub-division, we find that Bengali is 30.8 per cent; Oriya, 21.3 per cent; Hindi, 21.1 per cent; and Santhali, 17.4 per cent. I think the Home Minister should urge the State Government to declare Bengali as the regional language in Dhalbhum and in those areas which have been retained in Bihar, because such a thing has been done in other States. Take, for instance, Andhra Pradesh. There is a district in Andhra Pradesh, called Adilabad. That district contains Marathi-speaking population, the percentage of which is only 20. There, the Andhra Government has accepted and recognised Marathi as the regional language. When that can be done, why not Bengali be declared, recognised and accepted as the regional language of Dhalbhum sub-division in the Chandil, Ichagarh and Patanda area and also in Dhanbad where the Bengali-speaking population is more than 20 or 25 per cent.

According to the provisions made by the Government, Government notices, etc., should be published in the minority language also where the percentage of minorities is more than 15 to 20. I would appeal to the authorities to go to Bihar and visit those areas. They will find that even in those areas where the percentage of the linguistic minorities is more than 50, not a single copy of Government notices is published in the minority language which may be Bengali, Oriya or any other language.

The result is that the receipts of Malguzari are issued in Hindi and the Bengali ryots and peasants run from village to village just to find out if there is any person who can read those receipts, so that they may be sure that the entry has been made correctly. This is the condition.

These safeguards are not being implemented. For the last ten years, our experience is that the safeguards for the linguistic minorities are only adorning the pages of the Constitution and nothing else. I do not want that the safeguards which have been now provided by the Central Government, by Parliament, for the linguistic minorities should also be only in the Constitution; I want that they should be implemented rightly, accurately and properly.

In conclusion, I would just invite the attention of the House to one thing. To the questionnaire issued by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, all the States have replied except Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and Manipur. The Commissioner has said that in spite of repeated reminders, no reply has come from Bihar at all. What are the reasons? This is the reason.

Lastly my request to the hon. Minister is this. There is no room for complacency now. If we say there is no alternative for the people, the people are disgusted. We are dissatisfied and disgusted and our feeling is that our life is in jeopardy. When there is no other alternative, if we say that those portions should be amalgamated with West Bengal or Orissa, then we will be branded as provincialists. Our idea will be branded as linguism, provincialism, parochialism and what not. If there is no other alternative, the last alternative to save these linguistic minorities from oppression and from the sufferings they are now undergoing will be just to have another arrangement to merge them in their mother States.

Shri Manasam (Darjeeling): Mr. Chairman, Sir, a study of the report

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of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities indicates that much importance has not been attached to the job of preparation of this report. The report does not seem to add anything new or more to what has already been said in the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission or in the memorandum of safeguards for linguistic minorities. Going through the report, it appears that it is a mere catalogue of memoranda, questionnaire, answers, etc. Of course, I find that an effort has been made to make a survey very briefly and not completely of the linguistic minorities in various States. And when I say this I am not entirely unconscious and unaware of the fact that the problem of linguistic minorities is a complicated one and that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, as the hon. Home Minister pointed out, had to work under certain limitations.

It was obvious that a number of distinct language groups, people speaking distinct language or belonging to distinctly separate culture live in different parts of the country and the States Reorganisation Commission noticed it. A linguistic minority can be defined as a group of people which, although a minority in a State, forms about 70 per cent of the population of a district of that State and it speaks a distinct language other than the regional or State language. Within the existing States or within the States emerging from the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission, there are many groups of people speaking different languages, having different cultures, and yet separate States could not be carved for them. And at the same time, the interests of those people, their language and culture, could not be sacrificed at the altar of the larger sections of the people. Article 29 of the Constitution has given adequate safeguards to these minorities.

The confusion and madness which came in the wake of boundary re-

adjustment is still very fresh in our memory. If the numerous linguistic minorities also had chosen to join in the orgy of violence and disorder things in this country would have taken a very serious and very unwholesome turn. But the minorities of various groups chose to wait and see, and the States Reorganisation Commission in their prudence and in their wisdom did not choose to throw the case of the linguistic minorities into the wind. The Commission interviewed numerous groups of people speaking different languages and different dialects. And I may point out that Nepalese were one such community which was interviewed by the States Reorganisation Commission. Also, in reply to my Starred Question No. 2290 dated 7-5-59 the hon. Home Minister was pleased to state that Nepalese did form a linguistic minority in the district of Darjeeling in West Bengal. But, strangely enough, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities does not seem to be conscious of this fact. All that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities appears to have done in West Bengal is to go to Calcutta and interview some representatives of Urdu-speaking Minorities, hear their grievances, meet the representatives of the Government of West Bengal and come back. There are Santhalese, Nepalese and Hindi-Speaking minorities scattered in various parts of West Bengal who could have been interviewed by the Commissioner, and the Commissioner could also have gone, besides Calcutta, to these places where the linguistic minorities are settled in a composite manner.

While going through the report I find that the idea behind the appointment of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is in the pattern of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, it can reasonably be expected that the report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities would also be in the pattern of the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes

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and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, I would submit in all humility that the Ministry of Home Affairs should see that the next report of the Commissioner would be more realistic and more comprehensive. Primarily I feel—and if I am wrong in my statement the hon. Home Minister will correct me—that a comprehensive list of all the linguistic minorities in various States will have to be prepared and there should be no difficulty in preparing such a list as the formula for linguistic minorities has been clearly laid down. Then the Commissioner should proceed to visit such of those areas where linguistic minorities are settled, meet them or their representatives and make spot enquiries as to whether or not the safeguards provided are adequate or are properly enforced.

The SRC had recommended that the services of the State Governors should be utilised for enforcing the safeguards for linguistic minorities. The States' Re-organisation Commission had also rightly pointed out that the Governors should not have any discretionary powers because the discretionary power may give rise to divergent pulls between the Governor and the State Ministers in the matter of safeguards for linguistic minorities doing more harm than good to these smaller groups.

As far as the question of safeguards of linguistic minorities in the State of West Bengal is concerned, I must say that they are doing fairly well. By and large the linguistic safeguards for Nepalese in educational institutions are adequate. The question that the Nepali language should be an official language in the district has often been brought to the notice of Government. The Government of West Bengal have given patient hearing to the legitimate demand of the people and it is hoped that the administrative difficulties that may come as a result of introducing the Nepali language as official or court language in the hill areas of Darjeeling would soon be overcome.

Incidentally it may be pointed out that the Resolution of the AICC on safeguards for linguistic minorities passed in June 1956 also mentions that "recognition of minority languages for prescribed official purposes" is desirable. I may add for the information of hon. Members of this House that English is still used as a court language in the subordinate courts of Darjeeling. Hon. Members can imagine the difficulties that the simple village folks who come from the interior of the district have to face. Giving a few more instances I may mention that the notices, rules and proceedings of various local bodies are still written in English in my part of the country. The more surprising fact is that even the proceedings of the advisory body for NES and CD blocks, which function absolutely in the villages, are also in English. I am surprised how the members of the advisory bodies, who are hardly literate.....

Mr. Chairman: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri Mahaen: I will be very grateful if you will give me a few more minutes. I have not covered the main points. I will try to be very brief.

I am confident that wherever possible gradually the change in the right direction will be made. I can say that the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities can play a very constructive role in helping to bring about changes wherever they are necessary or advisable.

The Commissioner also discounts in his report the question of Nepali language being included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. I presume the Commissioner is right when he says in his Report that it is not a matter for the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to decide but he is definitely wrong when he says on page 38 "that the inclusion of a language in the Eighth Schedule is of very little significance and does not in any way affect the linguistic minorities or their rights and privileges." The current debate on this report may not be a

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very opportune or a very suitable occasion to discuss the question of including a language in the Eighth Schedule but this I must say that as many languages as are developed or have the potential of being developed into a vigorous language should get their due recognition and no recognition could be better than including such languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution I may respectfully submit that the Nepali language is such a potential language and it has been the aspiration of the Nepali-speaking people of India to have this language enshrined in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution Linguistic minorities will not live by linguistic safeguards alone They will need some other safeguards also and no safeguard can be paramount for the survival of the linguistic minorities and for that matter for any other community in India, than the economic safeguard and the safeguard of service Dr B C Roy, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, is increasing the number of hill people in all the State services in the district of Darjeeling The Government of India will also do well to emulate our State Chief Minister in the matter of safeguards in services for Nepalis and appoint Nepalis in all the services

One more point, Sir because this is important and I will conclude with this The shifting circumstances in the borders of our country have imposed a new responsibility on the people of the country and also on the people in the border Nepalis living in Darjeeling and also in Sikkim—and I may point out here that more than sixty or seventy per cent of the population of Sikkim consists of Nepalis—and also in Bhutan where a very large section of the population—perhaps hon Members are not informed about it—are Nepalis, are alert to this newly acquired responsibility And the changed circumstances have also imposed a new responsibility on the Government They should be more alert to the grievances of the people whether minority or majority or whatever they are, and particularly

of those who live in the border areas I am more concerned about the forces within than the forces without Generally the forces within exploit the grievances, the real or imaginary grievances, of the people And the simpler and more gullible the people, the more likely they are to be confused

I shall be absolutely incomplete and I shall not be doing justice to the opportunity you have been pleased to give me, Sir, if I do not mention the basic principle on which are based the recommendations for the safeguard of linguistic minorities In page 1 of the Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities it has been stated that the States Reorganisation Commission has laid down this principle, namely, that "while minorities are entitled to reasonable safeguards to protect their educational, cultural and other interests it has to be borne in mind that such safeguards should not so operate as to perpetuate separatism or to impede the processes of natural assimilation"

I am grateful to you for giving me a few more minutes and I shall conclude by saying one sentence with regard to the Nepalis in Assam whose case has been absolutely neglected I may point out that a very large percentage of the population of Assam constitutes Nepalis In this report, in the answer given by the Government of Assam to the questionnaire of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner no mention has been made about them I may say that the Government of Uttar Pradesh have very rightly analysed the question and problems of Nepalis in that State

Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me

Shri Ansar Harvani (Fatehpur)
Mr Chairman, I wish I could congratulate the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities for his report Fortunately, a very senior jurist from my State was appointed as the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities And under the Constitution he was entrusted not only with the job of issuing a questionnaire to the States and tabulating

[Shri Anasur Harvani]

their replies, but he was entrusted with the task of investigating the difficulties of the linguistic minorities in various States. Unfortunately, for reasons not known, what we find from the report is that he has just tabulated the replies which he has received from the various States, with minor comments from himself. This task could have easily been done by one of the junior Under Secretaries of the Home Ministry who could have issued a questionnaire, received the replies from the various States, tabulated them in a report, circulated them among the Members of the House and given an opportunity to them to make their remarks about it.

Let me confess at the outset that there is a tendency in this country and whenever the cause of any language is championed, some people feel it is an attack on our national language, Hindi. Let me assert at the very outset that the moment the Constituent Assembly adopted Hindi as the national language of this country, every man and woman of this country accepted it as the national official language.

Let me assert at the very outset that as far as I myself am concerned, my love for Hindi is not less than that of any one in this country. But, at the same time, I feel that this tendency to feel that when the case of any other language is championed, it is an attack on Hindi is derogatory to the Hindi language itself. I want to bring to your notice the conditions of a linguistic minority in my own home State of U.P.

A questionnaire was issued in that State. A reply was received from that State. That reply has been given in this report. But, I feel that the reply has been most unsatisfactory. Living as I do in that State, I feel that justice is not being done to the Urdu language there.

In defence, it is often said that Urdu is a part of Hindi. I quite agree that there is very little difference between Hindi and Urdu, very little difference as between that Hindi which was in

the minds of the framers of the Constitution and Urdu. That Hindi which is spoken in the streets of Lucknow, that Hindi which is understood in the streets of Allahabad, the Hindi which is spoken in the streets of Delhi is very much like Urdu and there is hardly any difference between them. But, in the last 10 or 12 years, the Hindi which has developed in this country, which is beyond the reach of even Hindi-speaking people and Hindi reading people is very much different from the Urdu language. An artificial language has emerged out in the last 12 years, created by the Hindi fanatics. When we look at that language, we feel that there is a lot of difference between that language and Urdu.

It is often pointed out that a circular has been issued by the Home Ministry to the various States and the various States have been asked to give due facilities to the Urdu-speaking and Urdu-reading people. I quite admit that as long as our great Prime Minister is at the helm of affairs, the rights of not only the linguistic minorities, the rights of not only the religious minorities, but the rights of every minority are completely safe. I have known the towering personality of our Home Minister who, throughout his own life, has stood for the rights and privileges of minorities. I still remember with pride the way in which he stood in those days after the Partition when Punjab was in flames, when Delhi was burnt. When the fires had reached Dehra Dun and Meerut, the towering personality of our Home Minister stood out. If he had failed, India would have failed. India would not have been a secular democracy; a dark age would have been written in our history. I quite admit that so long as these personalities are there, the rights and privileges of linguistic minorities are safe. Circulars are issued from here. But, these circulars have been mere pious words.

I wish I can say the same thing about the people who are at the helm of affairs in the various States, which

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I have said about our great Prime Minister and our Home Minister. Circulars are issued. They go to the secretariats of the various States. They are just filed. Nothing is done. For instance, there is a provision that if in any school, more than 40 children are there wanting to read Urdu, or if in any class, ten children are there who want to read Urdu, there should be provision for that. That is a very nice thing. But it was the task of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities to find out whether this principle is being adhered to or not. I know that if ten children assemble together and jointly make a requisition, arrangement has been made and if 40 children assemble together a joint requisition, only then, arrangements are made. You can imagine the difficulties of the children and their guardians in getting together, making joint requisitions and waiting for years and years for financial sanction to the schools for the appointment of the teachers. It was the task of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner to have gone to the U P. His headquarters are in Allahabad. He knows very well how Urdu is being treated. He ought to have gone to the schools and seen what arrangements are made. This could have been judged by the fact, how many training schools and training colleges exist in the U P where Urdu teachers are being trained. Nothing has been mentioned in the report.

The same thing about official documents. We know it very well that in most of the districts of U P, Urdu was used for purposes of documents. We know it very well that with the exception of a few districts in Eastern U P, in the other districts, most of the documents were preserved in the Urdu language. Today, even in those districts where, according to the Census, there are more than 30 or 35 per cent of Urdu-speaking people, I know instances where Urdu documents have been refused in spite of the instructions of the Government. It was the task of the Linguistic Minorities Commissioner to have

found out these facts and to have investigated into them. I would like the hon. Minister to come with me to any of the districts in U P. What will he find there? The poor document-writer prepares the document in Urdu, then, it is transcribed in Hindi, and then it is presented to the court and it is accepted. Then, I would like my hon. friend to visit any police station in U P, he will find that the poor head constable writes the first information report on rough paper in Urdu, then, it is transcribed in Hindi, and that is written in the book. That is the condition there.

Even then, it is said that all is being done for developing Urdu. I would like to point out that it has become almost impossible for me to understand it. I assert that from any standpoint, I am quite an educated man when I go to the other States. But in my own State, I find myself uneducated. I know Hindi, and I can read Hindi, but the Hindi documents which are given to us, the Hindi circulars that we receive from Government, the Hindi papers which I receive from Government are all above my head, I cannot understand head or tail of it. When that is the plight of a man like me who has tried to learn Hindi, who has been a member of the All India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan for the last fifteen years, I can imagine the plight of the other Urdu-speaking people and Urdu understanding people in my own State.

The Home Minister has read out a circular and has said that Delhi is the centre of Urdu. Pious words! Great words! There is no doubt about it that Delhi has been the centre of Urdu. Delhi has produced great poets, Delhi has produced great writers, Delhi has been the centre of the cultural heritage of all the religious minorities who accepted Urdu as their language, and as their mother-tongue, who spoke in the Urdu language, who sang in it, and whose cultural heritage was in Urdu. But what is the condition in Delhi?

[Shri Ansar Harvani]

I would like the Home Minister to come with me and show me one single sign-board on any of the offices which is in Urdu today. I find many Punjabi friends, hundreds of them who today dominate the population of Delhi, feeling themselves as illiterate. Their newspapers come in Urdu, Pratap, Milap and other papers which have huge circulation, they read these papers in Urdu, they indulge in their controversy between Hindi and Punjabi in Urdu posters, and you will find Urdu posters of big sizes claiming that Hindi should be the language of Delhi. You will find that when the Jan Sangh people hold meetings, their posters, their leaflets and their pamphlets are all in Urdu.

But what is the official attitude? Today, the road marks are in English, and they are being gradually eliminated and Hindi is taking the place of English. The sign-boards are in Hindi. Efforts are being made in the corporation and in the Delhi Administration and everywhere to make it Hindi. I do not object to it. Hindi is the national language, Hindi is our official language, but along with Hindi, Urdu which is considered to be a part of Hindi should be allowed to have full development, and fuller development, if we are to build up a real democracy of the people where people have the opportunity to express themselves in their own language.

As I said at the very outset, this claim which has been made in the commissioner's report and also in the reply of the UP Government that, after all, Hindi is a language which is allied to Urdu is absolutely correct, I do not deny it. But as I said at the very outset, it is that Hindi which is spoken and which is written and which is understood by the people which is allied to Urdu, not the new language which is emerging out, which is being created, and which is being manufactured, that new language is not allied to Urdu.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (बगहा) . उर्दू की बात आप अंग्रेजी के माध्यम से कह रहे हैं।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी . उर्दू के बारे में अंग्रेजी में अपनी बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि बदकिरमती से ज्यादा तर मम्बर साहिबान ऐसे हैं, जो कि न उर्दू समझते हैं और न ही हिन्दी समझते हैं। वृ कि मैं चाहता हूँ कि वे भी समझ सकें, इस बास्ते में अंग्रेजी में बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री बजरत्न सिंह . यह आपकी धारणा चलत है।

श्री अन्सार हरवानी मद्रास के भाई बैठे हुए हैं ज कि न हिन्दी समझ सकते हैं और न उर्दू समझ सकते हैं, अगर वे समझ सकते हैं तो मैं उर्दू में या हिन्दी में भाषण करके उनको समझाने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

श्री प्र० ना० सिंह सब समझते हैं।

Shri Ansar Harvani I was developing the point that the language which is being created is not allied to Urdu.

For instance, I can give my own experience. One fine morning, I came out from my House. I went to the taxi stand. I asked the taxi driver to take me to *sansad*, he was aghast. I asked him to take me to *sach valaya*, he was aghast, I asked him to take me to *bada karyalaya*, he was aghast when I asked him to take me to *bada daphtar*, he said 'Oh you mean secretariat'. When I asked him to take me to Parliament, he knew the place. So people will take time to understand these words. These words have got to be popularised. Overnight you cannot impose these words on the people. I do not object to these new words, we should have in Hindi as many words as possible derived from our ancient civilisation and from our ancient things. But that will take time, and people should get time to learn it. For instance, in my own home, my little children read Hindi fluently. They go to schools where there is no opportunity to learn Urdu. In Delhi schools, there is no oppor-

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tunity to learn Urdu. Let us confess it freely. They are trying to learn Hindi. Of course, they will forget their heritage of Urdu after some time. They will learn Hindi. But to impose it on a poor man like me at this stage of my life, when I have completed my education in Urdu, and say that I should carry on all my activities in Hindi is a thing which is not possible.

Therefore, I appeal to the Home Minister not to issue mere circulars, not to issue mere pious words but to realise that there is a considerable population in UP, and Bihar and there is a huge population in Delhi whose mother-tongue is Urdu, who write in Urdu, who speak in Urdu and who understand Urdu, whose heritage is Urdu, who stand by Urdu, irrespective of religious minorities and religious majorities among the common people of these areas. Therefore, the time has come when there should be some legislative sanction by which Urdu should get protection. Hundreds and thousands of people headed by the great Member of the Rajya Sabha, Pandit H N Kunzru have submitted a request to the President that Urdu should be declared as a regional language in the various areas. All glory to the Chief of Andhra Pradesh who has accepted this position. It will be all glory to the Government of Uttar Pradesh and to the Government of Bihar and to the Delhi Administration if they, with the efforts of our Home Minister and our President, agree to declare Urdu as a regional language of those areas. With these words, I conclude.

Shri Panigrahi (Puri) Mr Chairman, I feel the Report which is under discussion today is quite a disappointing one. In the beginning, the hon Minister stated that the Report had been submitted under certain limitations. I think he should have narrated what those limitations are and whether he proposes to remove them so that in the near future the report, when submitted will really keep in safeguarding the interests of the linguistic minorities living in different States in India.

During the course of the debate, unnecessary heat has been brought in and questions of boundary disputes were also discussed. My hon friend, Mishraji, always gets impatient when the question of Bihar comes in. When this question was being discussed, he asked how many schools were there in West Bengal which imparted education to its minorities in Hindi. It is here that this Report is lacking in. That explanation should have been asked from the Commissioner and from the Minister.

When you go through the Report, you will find that as the hon Minister stated a questionnaire was issued to all State Governments in 1957. How many State Governments have replied to the questionnaire? You will find that the prominent State which has failed to reply, and failed to reply after repeated reminders, is Bihar. What is the reason? You have heard my hon friend Shri B Das Gupta, saying that the Bengali-speaking minorities in Bihar are suffering hardships. He also mentioned the fact that the Orissa-speaking people living in Bihar are suffering hardships.

Shri Thirumala Rao (Kakinada) Also Andhras in Orissa are suffering. Let him please deal with that also.

Shri Panigrahi: I am coming to that. I am glad that Shri Thirumala Rao has said that the Andhras in Orissa are also suffering from hardships. I am very glad.

Shri C D Pande (Naini Tal) That they are suffering?

Shri Panigrahi: No, I am glad that he said it.

I believe the Commissioner should have investigated all these allegations. I hope that Shri Thirumala Rao, a prominent member of the Congress Benches will urge upon his Government to direct the Commissioner to go into those questions in detail and submit a report so that we can form a better judgment of things as they are continuing in the different States.

[Shri Panigrahi]

What are the difficulties as the hon. Minister has stated, which the Commissioner wants to safeguard? The States Reorganisation Commission has suggested certain measures to safeguard the interests of the linguistic minorities who will be living in the different States after the States are reorganised. The hon. Minister has tried to state a few of them. The States Reorganisation Commission has stated that primary education should be given to the linguistic minorities in their mother tongue. Secondly, there should be no discrimination in matters of grants-in-aid to those educational or cultural institutions which are functioning or are proposed to function in those areas, where the linguistic minorities are living. Thirdly, whether the linguistic minorities are having an adequate number of schools to educate their children and whether there are adequate number of teachers to impart education in the educational institutions of the linguistic minorities. It should be seen whether equal opportunities are afforded to the linguistic minorities to enter into the services of the State; whether secondary education is also being imparted in the language of the minorities—in their mother tongue; whether there is recognition of the minority languages as medium for the examinations conducted for recruitment to services; whether there is any restriction on the linguistic minorities so far as their trade and their private business is concerned and so on.

These are the safeguards which the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is to look after. He must have gone into these and seen whether these have been adequately safeguarded by the States concerned. But it is quite disappointing that the Commissioner, in his report, has not gone into all these problems.

The Commissioner has sent questionnaires to the different State Governments. The State Governments have replied. Some State Government did not care to reply.

With regard to the replies received from certain States, the Commissioner has not cared to verify whether they are correct and whether they are being implemented. Whatever report is submitted by the State Government is forwarded by the Commissioner to the President and the report is submitted to the Houses of Parliament. Can the rights of the linguistic minorities be safeguarded in this way if the Commissioner does not go to these places and look into the actual difficulties which the linguistic minorities are undergoing?

I will just mention some other points which the hon. Minister has stated in his preliminary observations. The question of linguistic minorities is really a question which involves millions of people. It is not a question whether a certain pocket in Bihar or a certain pocket in Orissa or a certain pocket in Mysore or a certain pocket in Andhra or the Bombay border is affected.

Has the Commissioner gone into the question of what is the problem of the linguistic minorities in Delhi itself? There are Oriya-speaking people, there are Malayalees, there are Urdu-speaking people living in Delhi and there are other minorities speaking other regional languages also living in Delhi. Are there enough schools for the education of their children? Does the Government give enough grants to them, to these institutions? These are the questions which the Commissioner was required to go into and submit a report so that we can have an idea as to whether these problems are being solved. Now, what about the new townships, industrial townships which are growing in India? Take the case of Rourkela or Bhilai. Or take the case of Calcutta, Bombay, or Madras. You will find a large number of linguistic minorities are coming to these towns and townships. It is here that a new India is growing where all the linguistic minorities get a chance to mix together . . .

An Hon. Member: And speak one language.

Shri Panigrahi:...and retain their language and culture. What has the Commissioner done to them? You can go into this question as to whether a sufficient number of educational institutions are provided in these places so that the linguistic minorities coming from all over the country and living in one place may feel that they really belong to one brotherhood and all their languages, culture, etc., are given scope for improvement. My hon. friend spoke about the Nepalese language. In the hill districts of West Bengal, Darjeeling, there are a large number of Nepali-speaking people and I am told that they form ninety per cent. Have facilities been provided for providing education to their children in their mother tongue? Is there any indication of that in the report?

Almost all the safeguards which the S.R.C. suggested and which the hon. Minister has stated as have been provided in the Constitution, are not being implemented in practice. The safeguards have been guaranteed and provided. But the hon. Minister should devise ways and means to see that whatever safeguards have been guaranteed are really implemented and not violated. I was referring to all these ten items of safeguards for the linguistic minorities. I think Pandit Tiwary would not mind it if I say that in Bihar the linguistic minorities, Bengali and Oriya-speaking people are deprived of all these ten safeguards which have been guaranteed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many schools are run to give educational facilities to the children of linguistic minorities like the Bengali and Oriya-speaking people living in Bihar? Similarly, how many schools are run, say, in Orissa, or Andhra or other States giving facilities to the particular linguistic minorities living in that particular State? The report does not contain anything about it. We must know from the hon. Minister about the facilities that have provided so far as the text-books are concerned.

so far as the training of teachers is concerned.

17 hrs.

The report should have contained all these things. It should have mentioned whether the different States have provided these facilities or not. But the report does not contain any of these items in detail. It only shows that the Commissioner did not go into all these questions in detail, did not really investigate. Under article 350(b) of the Constitution the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities has been given the power to investigate matters. "Investigate" does not mean just to write a letter to a State, get a reply and then send it on to the Minister here to be quoted. "Investigation" means ascertaining full facts, finding the causes of delay and negligence, fixing the responsibility and suggesting suitable measures to redress genuine grievances. Is there anything in the report to that effect?

Mr. Chairman: Does the hon. Member want to continue tomorrow?

Shri Panigrahi: Sir, I may be given 5 to 7 minutes tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman: All right, he may continue tomorrow.

Shri Rane will now present the Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE FORTY-THIRD REPORT

Shri Rane (Buldana): Sir, beg to present the Forty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17-02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, September 9, 1959/Bhadra 18, 1881 (Saka).

[Tue. 12v, the 8th September, 1959/Bhadra 17, 1881 (Saka)]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd		
S.Q. No	Subject	COLUMNS	S.Q. No	Subject	COLUMNS
1216	Defect in pile foundations in Durgapur Steel Plant	6835-74	1240	Increase in election expenses	6876
1217	Qualifications of University Teachers	6844-46	1241	Drilling rigs from Rumania	6876
1218	All India Martyrs Memorial	6846-48	1242	Oil drilling in Jwalamukhi	6877-78
1220	Injology Institute	6848-50	1243	Holiday Homes for Children	6878
1221	Army stud farms	6850-51	1244	Balance sheet of oil companies	6878-79
1222	Oil exploration under Indo-Stanvac Agreement	6851-56	1245	L I C premium for Air Force Trainees	6879
1223	Delhi Fire Service	6857-58	1246	Dolomite Brick Factory	6880
1224	Japanese Credit Institution	6858	1247	Houses in Landaur Cantonment	6881
1225	Purchase of ship	6858-61	1248	Separation of Police Cadre of Punjab and Delhi	6881-82
1226	Tagore Birthday Centenary	6861-63	1249	Expenditure on steel plants	6882
1228	Amounts due from Kanpur Mill Owners	6863-65	1250	Jet Engine Research Centre	6882-83
1229	Opium smuggling	6866-67	1251	Coal shipments	6883
1230	Service Cooperatives in Cantonments	6867-68	1252	Central Sand Stowing Schemes	6884-85
1231	Low grade coal	6868-69			
1232	Kargali Coal Washery	6869-71			
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS			U S Q		
S.Q. No			No		
1219	Ordnance Factory at Bhandara	6871	2326	Retired Government Servants in Private Business	6883
1227	Gold smuggling	6871-72	2327	Prisoners in Central Jail, Delhi	6883
1233	Botanical Survey of India Offices in Assam	6872	2328	Balance of payments with foreign countries	6884
1234	Women paratroopers	6872-73	2329	Technical Education in Jammu and Kashmir	6884-85
1235	Translation of the Vedas in Hindi	6873	2330	Kidnapping of children	6885
1236	Naga National Flag	6873-74	2331	Visit of Commissioner for SC and ST to Punjab	6885
1337	Infiltration of Pakistanis into Assam	6874	2332	Dalhousie and Bakloh Cantonment Boards	6885-86
1238	Life Insurance Corporation	6874-75	2333	Education Projects in Punjab	6886
1239	Indian Scientific and Technical Personnel Abroad	6875	2334	Educational Institutions in Bombay	6886-87

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2335	Commissions and Committees under Education Ministry	6887-88
2336	Grant to Osmania University, Hyderabad	6888
2337	Camps of Lok Sahayak Sena in Bombay State	6888
2338	Air Force Storage Unit at Secunderabad	6889
2339	Idle Time Payments in Ordnance Factories	6889
2340	Transport Co-operative Society, Tripura	6889-90
2341	Fire in Sadar, Tripura	6890
2342	Integrated Neyveli Lignite Project	6891
2343	Gold smuggling	6891
2344	Report of the Commissioner for S C and S T for 1957-58	6892
2345	Hindi in Delhi University	6892-93
2346	Film Finance Corporation	6893
2347	Pathankot Aerodrome	6893
2348	Pay Scales of School Teachers in Punjab	6893-94
2349	Hyderabad Money in Westminster Bank London	6894
2350	Women's Education	6894
2351	Branches of the State Bank of India	6894-95
2352	Oil resources in Jammu and Kashmir	6895-96
2353	Rural Institute in Punjab	6896
2354	Corruption cases	6896-97
2355	Bogus sadhus in Delhi	6897
2356	Hindi in Delhi Administration	6897
2357	Foreign Industrial concerns in India	6897-98
2358	Primary education	6898
2359	Rent Control Act	6898-99
2360	Rural credit facilities in Punjab	6899
2361	Training in oil exploration	6899-6900
2362	Illegal entry by Pakistanis	6900

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO
QUESTIONS—contd

S Q No	Subject	COLUMNS
2363	Foreign Christian Missionaries on Tibetan Border	6900
2364	Acceptance of dowry by Government Servants	6901
2365	Smuggling on Indo-Portuguese occupied area border	6901
2366	Privy purses	6901-02
2367	Chandigarh Cantonment	6902
2368	Tribal students in Manipur	6902-03
2369	Missionary Schools in Manipur	6903
2370	Faridabad Widows' Home	6903-04
2371	Grants to Delhi Municipal Corporation	6904
2372	Survey of India Employees sent abroad	6904-05
2373	Legal practitioners in Himachal Pradesh	6905
2374	Judicial Commissioner of Himachal Pradesh	6905-06
2375	Monuments in Rajasthan	6906-08
2376	Smuggling on Rajasthan and Pakistan Border	6909
2377	Foundry pig iron	6909
2378	Pay Scale and Dearness Allowances to Meerut Cantonment Board Employees	6909-10
2379	New Year's Day	6910
2380	Capital of Madhya Pradesh	6910
2381	Export of scrap	6911
2382	Scholarships to the deaf and dumb	6911
2383	Regional Court in Delhi	6912
2384	Hindi Teachers in West Bengal Schools	6912
2385	Kerala Text Book Scrutiny Committee	6912-13
2386	Private Primary Schools in Himachal Pradesh	6913
2387	Statues of foreigners in Delhi	6913
2388	Shifting of Income-Tax Appeal Offices to Jalpaiguri	6913-14

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—contd

U.S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
2389	Small Savings Schemes	6914
2390	Production of crude oil	6915
2391	Accident near Phulpur Chiga	6915-16
2392	Provision for Allowances to Witnesses of Public Prosecutions	6916-17
2393	Approved Newspapers in Agartala	6917-18
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE		6917-18

(1) A copy of each of the following papers

(i) Annual Report of the Indian Mining and Construction Company (Private) Limited for the year 1957-58 along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon, under sub-section (1) of Section 639 of the Companies Act, 1956 .

(ii) Review by Government on the above Report.

(3) A copy of Notification No G S R. 983 dated the 29th August, 1959, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951, making certain amendments to the All India Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1954

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEM- BERS FROM THE SIT- TINGS OF THE HOUSE PRESENTED .

6918

Sixteenth Report was presented.

STATEMENT BY MINIS- TER

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur) made a statement regarding the accident to the Calcutta Port

STATEMENT BY MINIS- TER—contd.

COLUMNS

Commissioner's tug "Empire Oberon" and a lighter in the River Hooghly on the 7th September, 1959.

MOTION RE VIVIAN BOSE BOARD OF INQUIRY'S REPORT OF LIFE IN- SURANCE CORPORATION INQUIRY :

Further discussion on the motions re Vivian Bose Board of Inquiry's Report of Life Insurance Corporation Inquiry continued On a substitute motion moved on the 7th September, 1959, Lok Sabha divided—Ayes, 121, Noes, 47; and the substitute motion was adopted.

MOTION RE REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORI- TIES.

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (Shri Datar) moved a motion re Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities The discussion was not concluded.

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE PRESENTED:

Forty-third Report was presented

AGENDA FOR WEDNES- DAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1959 BHADRA 18, 1881 (SAKA) .

Consideration and passing of the Travancore-Cochin Vehicles Taxation (Amendment of Validation) Bill, further discussion on the motion re, Report of Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities, and discussion on the motion re Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation